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The People's Press.

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JOB PRINTING

THE PRESS JOB DEPARTMENT

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In New York City there are five colored lawyers who enjoy a lucrative practice. They seldom appear in court to argue a case, their business being chiefly in real estate titles, preparing briefs, advising clients, etc. Ninety per cent. of their clients are white people.

The three signs of a counterfeit coin are not often heeded by a careless public. A bad piece of silver has a hollow ring or a light weight or an imperfect rim. If these characteristics were fully learned counterfeiters would soon be discouraged in trying to pass imperfect money.

Those who suffer from obesity almost invariably complain of shortness of breath. Such people, the Boston *Herald* says, should make it a practice each day of walking on rising ground or climbing gentle hills by easy stages. The exercise should be graduated and rests taken when the heart begins to beat rapidly.

Ostrich farming is prospering in California. The feathers are equal to the best grown in Africa. The ostrich weighs from 300 to 500 pounds. Every seven months, after it is four years old, its plumage is ready for the market, yielding twenty-five fine feathers, and a number of less valuable ones. They are cut off with shears. The longest and finest white feathers sell at four dollars each. It requires a good deal of capital to run an ostrich farm. An ostrich in a hurry can make forty miles an hour.

A Maine paper brings out the fact that since capital punishment has been abolished, there are thirteen other crimes, the punishment for which, under the laws of Maine, may be the same as wilful murder, viz.: Murder in the second degree, arson of dwelling in the night time, arson of dwelling in the day time, if a person is therein; treason, obstructing railroad, if life is destroyed; robbery with arms or with a confederate, abduction, rape, arson endangering dwelling, burglary, forgery, and altering public securities. For the seven last named crimes the court may sentence the convict for life or for a term of years.

The sixteen members of the English Cabinet receive salaries amounting to $430,000 per annum, $260,000 of which goes to the eight peers, and $170,000 to the eight commoners. The thirty-one members of the outer ministry draw salaries aggregating $318,625, the five peers getting $30,000, the nineteen members of the House of Commons $244,625, and the seven non-members $74,000. The eighteen household salaries amount to $96,240, fourteen peers receiving $80,000, three commoners $13,660, and the peeress taking $2,500 of that sum. The salary of the sixty-five officers taken together is $844,865, $370,080 of which is paid to peers, $398,285 to thirty members of the House of Commons, and $76,500 to the eight appointees unprovided with seats in either House.

In the center of the tobacco warehouses at the London docks there is an immense kiln, which is kept continually burning, day and night, and goes by the name of the Queen's tobacco pipe. The English Government has a different way of treating confiscated articles than that in use in this country, one of them being to utilize them as fuel for what is termed the Queen's smoking. Whenever merchandise is seized for non-payment of duty, or because it is considered under the law as in a damaged or unsalable condition, it is taken to this great kiln and burned there, the owners having no remedy. The only utilization that is made of these seizures is from the sale of the ashes from the furnace, which, to the amount of a great many tons a month, are sold by auction to chemical works, and to farmers and others to be used in enriching the soil. There is a similar but smaller Queen's tobacco pipe in the Government tobacco warehouses at Liverpool, these two forming the points of destruction for all confiscated merchandise in the United Kingdom.

During the recent exercises in memory of General Grant in Hartford, the following curious statistics, in regard to the manufacture of the "Personal Memoirs of General Grant," were read: In binding the cloth books there were 44,359 square yards of cloth used, or if put in one piece it would make a strip one yard wide and twenty-five and one-fifth miles long. The gold used in stamping, lettering, etc., on all styles of binding, if coined, would make $15,446.47. The price paid the gold beaters for this gold was $21,639.50. There were 276 barrels of binder paste used, weighing about 69,000 pounds. There were 27,882 sheepskins used, 7,221 goatskins and 138 calfskins. As none of these skins were split, it represents, of course, the killing of an equal number of animals. There about 302,210 reams of paper used in the printing, which weighed about 1,813,880 pounds or 906½ tons. This put into one piece would make a strip two feet wide and 1,682⅔ miles long. If the books were piled up in one row the narrowest way, that is, the same as they would stand in a book case, it would take a shelf 19½ miles long to hold them. If the pages of the books were joined together it would make a strip of paper six inches wide and 6,729¼ miles long. Forty-one steam presses were working day and night; over 1,000 operatives were employed; and over 9,000 agents engaged in distributing the book. To these latter—who were mainly old soldiers and the widows of soldiers, was paid in commissions for the selling of the book considerably more than $1,000,000 in cash.

A MODERN RALLYING CRY.

Wake the world to new conditions,
Free from moss-grown superstitions,
Free from old, decayed traditions.
Sound the reveille!

Hail the morn foretold in story!
Souls awake to deeds of glory!
Leave old fancies, dim and hoary,
Sound the reveille!

These the days for noble doing,
High ideals and thoughts pursuing,
Noblest inspirations wooing.
Sound the reveille!

Wake, to meet the calls of duty;
Wake to progress and its beauty;
Harvests wait you, full and fruity.
Sound the reveille!

This the age when thought is growing,
Fires of noble purpose glowing,
Streams of knowledge strongly flowing.
Sound the reveille!

Dally not with fools and factions,
Soft allurements, vain distractions;
March close linked in thoughts to actions.
Sound the reveille!

Shun poor baubles, gilt or varnished,
Let your heads and hearts be garnished
Rich with honor, pure, untarnished.
Sound the reveille!

Ours the world's pathfinding nation
Ours all people's inspiration;
Stong in faith and consecration.
Sound the reveille!

Scorn mere words and idle tattle,
Demagogues with empty rattle;
Deeds, not words, win every battle.
Sound the reveille!

On! Fulfill the dreams of ages,
Genius wrote on wisdom's pages,
Prophecies of bards and sages.
Sound the reveille!

Liberty has crowned our nation;
Ours the van, the honored station;
Sound aloud God's proclamation.
Sound the reveille!

Wrong breaks ranks, and right is leading;
God commands, and progress pleading;
Sleep not—on, unstirred, unheeding.
Sound the reveille!

Up! Awake! The hours are fleeting!
Friends advancing, foes retreating.
Forward, march! The drums are beating:
Sound the reveille!

—*I. Edgar Jones, in Chicago Times.*

Markleham's Mistake.

For ten years Hugh Markleham had been a wanderer upon the face of the earth. Financially speaking he had been successful, but for all that period of time he had been literally homeless. Now he was proceeding to a home of his own.

"The first road to the left beyond the bridge," mused Mr. Markleham to himself, "and the first house you come to is the one. The directions are plain enough, I am sure."

And he repocketed his memorandum-book, wherein Mr. Moses Gibbs, the house agent, had jotted down sundry items regarding his new purchase, and once more resumed his plodding way.

Hugh Markleham had clear hazel eyes, a profusion of dark hair and a set of dazzling white teeth, while his figure was straight and stalwart as that of a backwoodsman.

He paused half hesitatingly in front of a low wicket gate, hanging by one hinge from which a shrub-grown path wound up through untrimmed woods to a one-story dwelling.

"Nonsense!" he muttered to himself; "it can't be that shed of a place. 'A desirable cottage' was what Gibbs said, 'situated in the midst of charming grounds.' And, by Jupiter, this is the very spot!"

He swung open the gilded iron gate of a pretty little inclosure, where the graveled paths shone whitely in the twilight, and evergreens skirted the path like tall old monks wrapped in green serge cloaks. Here and there a rustic seat of twisted cedar boughs stood beneath the leafless branches of elm or maple, and the cottage beyond—a low-eaved, picturesque affair, with verandas on every side—exactly met our hero's preconceived ideas of the "desirable country residence" painted in such glowing terms by "Moses Gibbs, Esq., real estate and insurance agent."

"Yes, yes," soliloquized Mr. Markleham, as he strode up the path, "I shall be as comfortable as possible here. I always did fancy sylvan solitudes, and—But what's this? A fire burning, as I live! Well, this is thoughtful of Gibbs."

His countenance expanded into broad smiles as he pushed open the door and entered a pretty room on the left of the main entrance hall, carpeted in green Brussels and curtained to correspond, while a glowing fire of anthracite coal cast ruddy reflections through the whole room, and a cushioned arm-chair stood close to the velvet rug.

"Gibbs told me there was some furniture in the house, and an old woman left in charge," thought Markleham, sitting down in the easy chair, and expanding his chilled fingers to the cheery blaze; "but I hadn't any idea of such snug quarters as this. Well, well, there is something in a home of one's own, after all. Tinted walls—plants on a stand with a tea-rose in bloom." And he paused an instant to snuff up the subtle fragrance exhaled by the one royal blossom, as it nodded on its slender stem. "And I declare, newspapers and books on the table! Gibbs is a jewel among men! He told me I should like the place, and I believe he's determined to make me fall in love with it at first sight."

Mr. Markleham leaned luxuriously back among the cushions, and, strangely enough, his thoughts went back to ten years ago, to the days when he was a preux chevalier among the pretty girls in Carristown.

"Pshaw!" he ejaculated aloud. "What a true saying it is that there is no fool like an old fool! I do believe there's something suggestive of matrimony in this comfortable little room, with the rose, and the pink walls, and the firelight! Why, I'm over forty, if I'm a day!"

As Mr. Markleham sat there, basking in the warmth and coziness of the scene, the door of an adjoining room opened and two ladies came in, their dimpled faces glowing with the frosty wind, and their eyes sparkling like four stars that had somehow wandered from their sidereal spheres, and taken refuge beneath nut-brown lashes.

"Why, Lizzie!" cried the shorter one, stopping suddenly in the very act of laying her fur bordered hood on the table, "there is somebone in the parlor!"

"Nonsense!" said Lizzie, who, although she was eight or nine and twenty was exceedingly rosy and fair to look upon, with a ripe red berry of a mouth and a little saucy nose slightly turned up at the extreme point. "The cat and the crickets may be there, but who on earth beside? Sue, you're a goose!"

"But I tell you I saw him," said Sue, gripping her cousin's arm with a sort of nervous terror. "A great big tall man in your easy chair, sitting staring at the fire."

"Fiddlesticks!" cried Lizzie. "There, let go of my arm. I'll go and see for myself. It's some mistake, I dare say.'

And she marched courageously into the room where sat our hero.

Lizzie Wyman had expected to behold nothing more than a shadow, or at best a stray dog, who had crept in out of the wintry cold of the twilight air. Seeing a veritable specimen of the genus homo, she paused a little abruptly, and stared at the new comer. Mr. Markleham stared equally hard at her. Moses Gibbs, Esq., real estate and insurance agent, had mentioned an old woman. His ideas of old age must have been singular in the extreme.

"I suppose you're Mary Ann," said he, affably.

"No, sir," said Miss Wyman, still sorely puzzled. "I'm Lizzie."

"Oh, Lizzie, ch? Well, it's just the same. I dare say you didn't expect me just yet?"

"No, sir, I certainly did not," said Lizzie, beginning to wonder whether or not she was dreaming.

"It's all right, no doubt," said Mr. Markleham. "Things look very nice and comfortable here, Lizzie my girl, and now the best thing that you can do will be to toss me a little bit of supper, and be quick about it, for I'm half famished. And, Lizzie, you might send the other girl out for any little trifle you want in the culinary department. Of course, though," he added, as he drew out a bill and extended it, grand seigneur fashion, toward the astonished damsel, "I shan't expect to keep two girls as a regular thing, although I must hunt up a man to take care of the horses. Now run along and make haste."

Lizzie Wyman retreated back upon Sue Baring, with the money in her hand, scarlet with suppressed mirth.

"Sue," she cried, the instant the door was safely closed, "I see it all!"

"The man is an escaped lunatic, isn't he? Dear, dear, we shall all be murdered!" cried Sue, growing hysterical.

"Nothing of the sort!" said Lizzie, energetically. "He has only made a dreadful blunder. Can't you see, Sue, it's the old bachelor who has taken the place next door?"

"Oh-h-h!" aspirated Sue, with the sparkle of amusement beginning to come into her eyes. "But, Lizzie, what are you going to do?"

"To cook him the nicest supper I can, and afterward explain to him his mistake, in the politest manner possible. Poor fellow, he is rather handsome, I think."

"What fun!" cried Sue gleefully, clapping her hands together. "And, Lizzie, I'll make the coffee after Monsieur Duval's French fashion; and I'll prepare an omelette while you are broiling the steak; and those dear little vol-au-vents we made this morning—they'll come in just right, won't they?"

And the two girls bustled about; while Mr. Markleham sat viewing the fire, and wondering what Gibbs could possibly have meant by talking about "an old woman!"

"Why she has got cheeks like peaches, and hair as thick and brown and glossy as my own!" he told himself. "Old, indeed! It won't be such bad fun to have a servant girl like that flitting about the house. She ought to have extra wages on account of her good looks."

Ten minutes afterward he found himself seated before a table, whereupon was spread a rich repast.

"This is very nice indeed, Lizzie!" said Mr. Markleham patronizingly. "I am glad to see that you are such a good cook."

And he straightway proceeded to do the best of practical justice to her efforts; for the long walk had given additional zest to an appetite which was not poor at any time. Lizzie Wyman, from her corner, composedly watched him the while.

"A very nice supper, Lizzie!" said Mr. Markleham, refolding his napkin, and placing it on the table ere he drew out a cigar from his pocket-case.

"I'm glad you like it, sir," said Lizzie, smiling, "and I hope that when you become my neighbor at Laurel Cottage, you will often drop in to such another."

"Eh?" cried Mr. Markleham, starting back. "Ain't this Laurel Cottage? Am I not in my own house?"

"No, sir," Miss Wyman answered, demurely. "You are in my house, and I am Elizabeth Wyman, your future neighbor, very happy to make your acquaintance, even after this rather unusual fashion."

"I—I beg your pardon, Miss Wyman," gasped our hero, turning scarlet and pale in a breath. "I don't see how I ever came to make such a ridiculous mistake! What an egregious donkey you must have taken me for!"

And a cold perspiration broke out round the roots of his hair as he recalled the off-hand manner in which he had addressed his supposed domestic.

"I'll go," he uttered, making a dive toward his hat, and dropping the unsmoked cigar on the floor, with a countenance of such misery that Lizzie Wyman's womanly pity came to the rescue.

"You will do no such a thing, Mr. Markleham," she said. "My brother will be here presently, and you shall stay and spend the evening with us, and learn to laugh at your own mistake."

So Mr. Markleham stayed until Tom Wyman came home from the city on the evening train; and as he afterward said, when Lizzie Wyman became Mrs. Markleham, "he never spent a pleasanter evening in his life!"—*New York News.*

Clouds and Rain.

A communication to the London Meteorological Society, by Captain Toynbee, states as his conclusion, that clouds of not less than two thousand feet in thickness are seldom accompanied by rain, or, if they are, it is very gentle, consisting of minute drops; with a thickness of between two thousand and four thousand feet, the size of the drops is moderate; with increasing thickness of the clouds comes an increasing size of the drops, and at the same time the degree of temperature becomes lowered. When the thickness amounts to more than six thousand feet, hail is produced.

A flourishing mill in Oregon pays an adjacent saw mill $50 a day for its sawdust, which it uses for fuel in its big furnaces. Their fuel costs them $100 a day before they found that they could burn what most Western saw mills throw away.

BUDGET OF FUN.

HUMOROUS SKETCHES FROM VARIOUS SOURCES.

Doing Well For His Size—Making His Son Work—A Medical Phenomenon—Bill Nye and the Train Boy, Etc., Etc.

Visitor (to Flossie)—"And how is the beby to-day, Flossie?"

Flossie—"Mamma thinks he is a little better."

Visitor—"Then he is not much better?"

Flossie—"No, ma'em. He couldn't be very much better, you know, because he is such a little bit of a baby."—*New York Sun.*

Making His Son Work.

Jay Gould—"Want a yacht, eh? Well, you've got to make the money to buy it. I'll take a walk down street."

Son George—"Yes, father."

"I'll slip on the pavement."

"Yes, father."

"And have myself brought back in an ambulance."

"Yes, father."

"Then stocks will drop and you buy."

"Yes, father."

"Then I'll go out on the front pavement and dance a jig."

"Yes, father."

"Then stocks will go up and you sell."—*Omaha World.*

A Medical Penomenon.

"Helloa, Wigglesworth!" exclaimed an Austin man, meeting an acquaintance on the avenue; "you are as gray as a rat. What's the matter with you?"

"It's terrible, isn't it? Last night I experienced a severe fright, and my hair turned to its present silvery hue immediately."

A few days after this the Austin man again encountered Wigglesworth wearing beautiful, resplendent, coal-black locks.

"Why, Wigglesworth, what's the meaning of this? The last time we met your hair was snow white; now it is dark as the raven's wing."

"Yes; you see my hair turned gray from sudden fright. Yesterday a man paid me ten dollars he had been owning me for a long time, and the pleasurable emotions were so violent that they turned it back again to its original color.—*Siftings.*

Bill Nye and the Train Boy.

I conversed with the train-boy, sometimes coarsely and incorrectly called "the peanutter." He came in my special car to afford me an opportunity to speculate in a box of choice figs and an armful of paper-covered pronouns, including "I," "Thou," "He," "Me," "She" and "It." He heaved a sigh when I spoke of the new law, and sitting down beside me, he looked sadly into my open, ingenuous face, while he rested nine or ten dollars' worth of books on my knee.

"Yes," he said, inserting a soiled thumb in the corner of his eye in search of a cinder, "it is an Eric of financial depression.

People that pay their fare bring their dinner, ride in the day coach, and sleep with their mouths open. They buy nuthin'. In fact, nobody travels now unless it is a case of life and death. Then they take a hard boiled egg and a blanket and borrow the papers. And now I see some sardine from Snaggsville says that under the Interstice Commerce Law a peanutter really has no right to ride free any more than anybody else, not being a railroad employe! I am tired of it. I can sit here and see my figs grow old on my hands. Just look at the lines of care on that box of figs! Two weeks ago I had to take all the prizes out of my candy-packages, and sell 'em for what I could get. You noticed I didn't go through the cars to-day putting a fresh pecan meat in everybody's lap? That's because I can't afford it. The injustice and clean-cut cussedness of this new law is invading every home and desolating every hearthstone in the land. Lemme sell you 'The Girl Detective; or Hunted to Halifax and Back Again Without Feed or Water,' by the author of 'Only a Dark Blue Pill.'"—*New York World.*

They Conflicted.

A man named Charles H. Constance went out from New York to Butte City, recently, and started a hotel. He tacked up a long list of "Rules of This House" which hinted at the bottom that "the above would be rigidly enforced" and he was only just putting the hammer away when a prominent citizen came in and shoved his hat on the back of his head and began reading them. He studied them attentively for about a minute and turned around and said:

"Rules of this house, hey, stranger?"

"Yes, sir; yes, sir; rules of this house. Can I do anything for you to-day?"

"'Bove will be rigidly enforced,' hey? Hev I got it all right?"

"Er—yes, sir, I sugpose they'll be enforced, in a measure at least, sir."

"Will, hey, will they! When ye goin' ter begin enforcin' of 'em?"

"Why, my dear sir, you see perhaps I won't enforce those rules at all—not if they conflict with anything."

"Well, they conflict, every one of 'em."

"Of course, of course, but what with?"

"They conflict with me, you bleached-out, white-livered New Yorker; every one of 'em conflicts with me personally! Rules spiked up around always conflict with me."

"I—I—just hold on a minute, sir, and I'll take those rules right down."

"No you won't, stranger, I'll tend to them air rules myself. I'm goin' to exercise my six-shooter a little in this 'ere office—shall I p'int it at you or them rules?"

"Oh, aim at the rules, of course; point it right at the rules! That's what I put them up for—for guests to shoot at—shoot all you want to, don't mind me," and he put his hands over his ears and crawled behind the safe.

Then it sounded as if a large iron-clad had sailed into the office and was practicing on the clock with a fourteen-inch gun. After which the prominent citizen walked away and his spurs had a harsh, metallic ring as he went out the door and Mr. Constance crawled from behind the safe and went and picked what was left of the card-board out of the wall.—*Dakota Bell.*

A Hog as a Life Preserver.

Christopher Crosby, then a young man, was running a small schooner between Boston and St. John, N. B. An uncle of young Capt. Crosby was running at the same time one of the large side-wheel passenger-boats plying between Portland and St. John.

Most of our readers are no doubt aware that it is customary during a fog to blow a tin horn on board of sailing-vessels, in order to prevent collisions; and the sailors, as they say, take turns in "playing on the mouth-organ."

One morning, in the early part of spring, the season of the greatest amount of fog along our North Atlantic coast, Capt. Crosby's vessel was running on the southward course from St. John, about in the track of his uncle's steamer, which had left Portland that morning, and was liable to come along at any moment. During the night one of the sailors laid the "mouth-organ" down on the rail of the schooner and it rolled overboard. When the captain came on deck in the morning he found his vessel in a dense fog, and no horn on board. For a moment he was puzzled, not knowing what to do. Recovering himself, he set one of the men to pounding on the anchor with a piece of iron; for under the circumstances it was choosing between a positive noise and a possible death.

Pounding on the anchor made a noise much better than none, but it could be heard only a short distance and was not at all satisfactory.

It so happened that among the vessel's stores the cabtain had a live pig, which he allowed to run around on deck.

Presently the men on the schooner heard in the distance, beating against the water, the wheels of a steamer, which seemed to be running directly for their little vessel. They all screamed at the tops of their voices, for in five minutes they expected to be struggling in the water.

Suddenly it occurred to the captain that the shrill squeal of a pig could be heard a long distance, and quick as thought he set one of the men pinching the pig's tail with a pair of nippers. The pig in response to each pinch belched forth a most blood-curdling shriek, which traveled far out into the fog.

The steamboat came nearer and nearer very slowly. It's captain, faintly discerning the outlines of the schooner through the fog, and thinking it was his nephew's vessel, shouted in a deep guttural voice: "Chris, is that you?" "Yes," replied Captain Crosby. "Well, I am glad of that," growled the uncle, "for I thought I was running ashore and right into a hog-yard.—*American Magazine.*

An Algerian Duel.

There was formerly in the French service in Algeria a general of Arab origin, Yusuf by name. One day all Algeria was moved to laughter by a satirical sketch of General Yusuf in the local papers under the title of "Monsieur Joujou." The writer, it was said, was M. Arthur de Fronvielle, the editor of the paper, who took the responsibility. Soon after, one fine morning, the journalist heard a terrible knocking at the door. "Come in!" It was General Yusuf who showed his Arab visage at the threshold. He was followed by an ordnance officer. M. de Fronvielle was still lying tranquilly in bed. "Are you Monsieur de Fronvielle?" asked the General. "Yes." "Was it you that called me 'Monsieur Joujou?' We must fight!" "At your command, General. I will have a couple of my friends—" "No! no! none of that nonsense!" thundered Yusuf. "We will fight immediately. Understand? I want to kill you!" "Ah! in that case permit me to rise. And where shall we fight, if you please, General?" "Right here!" "In my bedroom?" "Yes." "Allr ight. And this gentleman will serve as a witness?" "Yes." "Very well. I'm ready for you now."

Yusuf drew his sabre, and at a sign his ordnance officer did the same. The bedroom was very small—nothing cheerful about this strange duel. "Take your choice, monsieur," said the General, holding out both swords. Fronvielle took the officer's sabre. Yusuf threw off his tunic, rolled up his sleeves, and held his sabre in his bare arm, which was corded with the muscles of an athlete. His white teeth shone from his swarthy face. Uttering yells like a jackal, and bounding like a tiger; savage and frightful, he was making ready to transfix his adversary with his first stroke. This stroke the newspaper man fended, but it cut him terribly on his right arm. Yusuf stuck the point of his sabre in the floor and said: "You can't use your arm; to continue the combat would be murder. We will finish this affair after you are cured." M. de Fronvielle saluted.

The second day after the fight the General presented himself at the wounded man's lodging, and regularly every morning thereafter. "I hope you will forgive me for getting well so slowly General; a little patience and I am with you," said Fronvielle. "I am very patient," answered Yusuf. When the wounded man was able to go out at last, General Yusuf was the first to meet him. But it was to offer him his arm, and ask him to lean on it. All his anger had slowly changed to esteem.—*Manchester Guardian.*

A Mill Built by Washington.

The mill that Washington built stands in a ravine about half a mile east of Perryopolis, Fayette county. It is still in operation and propelled, as he designed, by a stream flowing down a rugged run called after the founder of the mill. The latter is, as might be expected, a rude structure. Originally it consisted of but one story, and the lines where Washington left off and the improvements, such as they were, begun are plainly discernable. The name of the present proprietor is Samuel Smith, who takes pride out of the fact that it has been kept in the Smith family since it passed from the possession of the illustrious founder. To the east of this is to be seen two of the block houses in which Washington's slaves were housed—the only ones remaining through the years since their occupancy. Still further east on the elevation stands the house of Mr. Hersey, one of the original owners of that portion of the grant to Washington upon which Perryopolis was built.—*Pittsburg Leader.*

A Long Sleep.

On May 31, 1883, Marguerite Bogenval, of Origny, France, went to sleep and has not wakened since, nor so much as stirred a finger. She has been kept alive by the administration of milk and highly concentrated beef tea. Despite the most careful attention of those watching her she is now emaciated to an extreme degree and her bones are piercing her skin. She lies perfectly still and rigid, her eyes closed and her teeth set fast together. A peculiarity of the case is that in raising one eyelid and allowing the light to full upon the eye, a shudder is noticed, followed by an immediate lowering of the eyelid or an attempt to do so. Marguerite's respiration is perfectly normal in its regularity, and her pulse, though feeble, is not much below the ordinary rate of beats.

A TOKIO THEATRE.

QUEER ARRANGEMENTS OF JAPANESE PLAYHOUSES.

Noisy Orchestras and Long-Drawn-Out Plays—Points of Superiority Over American Theatres.

The most fashionable theatre in Tokio, says a native Japanese in a letter to the New York *Commercial Advertiser*, is the Shintomiza, which is situated close by the foreign concession ground, so called from the fact that only in this part of the city were foreigners allowed to reside in the early days of Japan's intercourse with foreign countries. Passing over a wooden bridge over a canal from the concession, there is a short but wide and cleanly-swept street, with fine two-storied houses on both its sides. These are what are known as the theatre tea houses. Right in the midway of this street and on its right hand side going up is situated the theatre itself. It is a large building; the illustrations of the scenes and performances, as well as large wooden name cards of the actors hung up in front, will at once attract your attention. In these fashionable theatres tickets are to be procured a few days previous to your visit. Even in less fashionable theatres tickets are usually bought through one of the tea houses, except for admittance to the gallery, where people have to stand up all the time.

You arrive at your tea house about fifteen minutes before noon and are ushered upstairs into a parlor, where you are served with a cup of tea and a tray of sweets. These are indispensable according to the rules of etiquette which govern tea houses. In a few minutes a young servant girl politely asks you to proceed on to the theatre. At the foot of the ladder you are met by a man servant, who leads you into your box. There are three entrances to the theatre, but the centre one is for the visitors, while the other two are exclusively used by the actors and others connected with the concern. The orchestra is divided with wooden poles into squares or boxes of three feet every way. These will perhaps number some 150. One square is comfortable for three people, but you find many boxes where five or even six people are sitting together. The box costs the same whether one man sits in it or six. Right across the orchestra lengthwise from the stage there is one narrow passage way for visitors. This is in the centre, and on both sides of the orchestra also there is a passage elevated to the level of the stage or nearly so. The one on the left hand side from the stage is for the visitors, but the one on the right hand side is really a part of the stage, inasmuch as the performers not only usually proceed to the stage through this road, but they often actually perform on it. This road is one of the advantages of the Japanese theatres over those in America. In cases of processions the long passageway leading to the stage is very important.

There are three rows of boxes behind these passage ways; they are of the same size as those in the centre, but the locality is supposed to be better and commands higher prices. There is just one row of boxes up stairs, and these are considered the best places in the whole theatre, because they are less exposed, and also have their private passage way, giving great convenience for visitors to pass in and out without annoying other persons. The gallery is away back in the second floor and is separated from other quarters by big wooden frame works, so that nobody can pass from the gallery to the boxes. Thus the whole theatre can accommodate some 3,000 visitors. A few pictures hanging up and gas lamps hanging down finish your survey of the visitors' quarters. You look up to the stage; a small curtain on top has the following words in Dutch and Japanese: "Presented to the proprietors of the Shintomiza Theatre, by the Dutch residents of Yokohama." The lower part, or rather the stage itself, is covered with another curtain. At 12 o'clock sharp a few clappings of pieces of wood and music announce the opening of the curtain.

The curtain it made to run from one side to the other, and a man puts his hand at one end and runs away to the other end. This is very awkward, and does not look like artistic theatrical work at all. The American curtains, which are carried up by means of strings, are much preferable. On one side of the stage there is a little space partitioned in by rough, wooden frameworks, and in here music is kept up almost continually. On the other corner, also, there is a music room shut in by bamboo curtains. One or the other of these music rooms makes a very great noise, right through the performance, singing and playing musical instruments. These noises are very unpleasant to unaccustomed ears, and oftentimes makes it almost impossible to catch what is said on the stage. This is one great fault of the Japanese theatres.

When the curtain opens, two men sits up at the corner of the stage and keep their eyes over the visitors. On inquiry, I was informed that they are to hiss any visitor who might happen to make a noise or to stand up while the play is going on. They are a sort of theatre police. The stage has a circulating platform, so that the scene is changed in less than no time.

The performance is continued till 8 o'clock in the evening with only a few minutes intermission between the acts. Some eight acts of fourteen scenes are played. What is the most strikingly peculiar is the performance, on the same day, of four different pieces entirely independent from each other. Your Japanese neighbors take their meals in their boxes while they enjoy the play. However, if you wish to go to your tea house for your meal, you can do so, but in that case, you must make great haste lest you skip an act or a scene at least.

In Japan, theatrical performances are done by men actors alone, except in some of the cheaper and lower theatres. Women's parts are therefore played by men actors dressed and painted as women. This custom, the long hours of the plays, and things of this kind will soon be of the past, because the Theatre Reformation Society, as it is called, is now trying to reform the Japanese theatres, stages and the like, and with partial success already. For the Japanese theatres used to open the first curtain at 4 o'clock in the morning and continued till 8 o'clock in the evening. This, of course, meant long intermissions between the acts.

The elevated roads of New York City last year carried over 115,000,000 passengers, and this year will carry over 200,000,000.

The annual production of steel pens is estimated at $4,000,000, but the value created with them remains to be calculated.

HOUSEHOLD MATTERS.

Clean the Closets.

In the spring of the year the attic and closets are gone through with in an effort to condense their contents. Bundles will accumulate in a year or six months even when one thinks she is economical and uses up all the pieces to the best advantage; but too large a collection does not speak well for a housekeeper's thrift and management. Old woolen pieces will harbor moths and lead to the destruction of carpets, furs and flannels, so the fewer old coats and similar garments stored over summer the better. There are abundant uses to which old cotton cloth can be put. Reserve a generous roll for sickness. Old prints can be cut into aprons and covers for furniture, to be put over it when sweeping, or can be used for dusters. It is not economy to use old prints for lining comfortables. New print is cheap and bedding wears out fast enough when made of new stuffs. Worn knit underwear can be cut into smaller sizes. There are a dozen ways of using odds and ends which will suggest themselves to the thrify housewife when she once begins the work of cleaning out, and they will be found a great help toward the spring house cleaning.—*Detroit Tribune.*

Eight Egg Recipes.

Egg Fricassee.—Boil six eggs hard and cool them in water. Then peel carefully and dredge lightly with flour. Dip three hard-boiled eggs into an egg beaten light and roll well in cracker dust with salt, pepper and grated nutmeg. When dry fry in boiling lard and serve with any desired well-seasoned gravy. Garnish the dish with crisped parsley.

Stuffed Eggs.—Hard boiled eggs are peeled and cut in halves. Then remove the yolk, fill each end and join again, a part of which is mixed with rich forcemeat. Now roll them in raw beaten egg and cracker dust and fry a light brown. Serve with a rich gravy poured over.

Made Dish of Eggs.—Cut one dozen hard-boiled eggs into slices and place in layers in a pudding dish, sprinkling over each grated cheese, salt and pepper. When the dish is full pour over all a white sauce made of a pint of milk and a tablespoon each of flour and butter; brown in the oven and serve hot.

Buttered Egg.—Warm two tablespoons of milk in a china saucepan and pour in one egg beaten light, stirring until the mixture becomes as thick as cream. Remove from the fire, stir a moment longer and pour it over a slice of buttered toast. Sprinkle with salt and pepper before serving.

Pickled Eggs.—Boil in a kettle one quart vinegar, half dozen cloves, one dozen allspice, one teaspoon pepper and one tablespoon mustard, and pour over one dozen hard-boiled eggs, previously shelled and placed in a jar.

To Boil Eggs.—Eggs placed in tepid water require four minutes cooking; in boiling water three minutes. If put in cold water they are done when the water begins to bubble. Fresh eggs require longer cooking.

Roasted Eggs.—Prick a hole in each egg with a pin, wrap in wet paper, and place in hot ashes. It will require about fifteen minutes to roast. Serve in the shell like boiled eggs. The egg will burst unless pricked.

Egg Rolls.—Rub one teaspoon butter in two quarts flour. Beat eight eggs very light, to which add one quart milk. Beat in the flour, and when light and well mixed bake.

Hints for Housekeepers.

Tissue or printing paper is the best for polishing glass or tinware.

A bit of soda dropped into the cavity of an aching tooth will afford relief.

Egg shells crushed and shaken in glass bottles half-filled with water will clean them quickly.

The juice of half a lemon in a glass of water, without sugar, will frequently cure a sick headache.

Paper will stick to walls that are washed in a solution of one-fourth pound of glue to a gallon of water.

Peach leaves pounded to a pulp and applied to a bruise or wound from a rusty nail or a simple cut will give immediate relief.

Cayenne pepper blown into the cracks where ants congregate will drive them away. The same remedy is also good for mice.

To keep polished steel from rusting after cleaning and when not in use, take a cloth with a very little oil on it, and wipe the articles over so as to slightly, but evenly, oil the surface.

Vinegar is better than ice for keeping fish. By putting a little vinegar on the fish it will keep perfectly well, even in very hot weather. Fish is often improved in flavor under this treatment.

Put pure olive oil into a clear glass bottle with strips of sheet lead and expose it to the sun for two or three weeks, then pour off the clear oil, and the result is a lubricant which will neither gum nor corrode. It is used for watches and fine machinery of all kinds.

An artificial ivory of creamy whiteness and great hardness is made from good potatoes washed in diluted sulphuric acid, then boiled in the same solution until they become solid and dense. They are then washed free from the acid and slowly dried. This ivory can be dyed and turned and made useful in many ways.

A very simple test to ascertain whether the air of any apartment contains sewer gas is made by saturating unglazed paper with a solution of one ounce of pure lead acetate in half a pint of rain water, let it partially dry, then expose in the suspected air. The presence of sewer gas in any considerable quantity soon darkens or blackens the test paper.

Hard water is said to be preferable to soft for making tea, because it dissolves less tannin out of the leaves. Five-sixths of all the valuable constituents of tea are extracted by steeping for three minutes in boiling water. At the end of ten minutes the leaves are exhausted, and prolonged infusion not only gives no additional strength but causes the loss of flavoring principles through volatilization.

A young man residing in Lincoln, Placer county, Cal., is credited with optical organs possessing the peculiarities of those of an owl. He can see but little in daylight, scarcely at all in the sunlight, but at night his vision is perfect; he can penetrate the darkness with his peculiarly shaped and nocturnally constructed eyes, and distinguish objects at long distances when the ordinary individual cannot see his hand before him. His wonderful sight has been tested by many, and as a guide at night he has no equal.

THE HEART OF MAN.

A marvelous loom is the human heart
As it weaves and weaves through sunny days;
It takes the flower by the mountain stream,
The tint of dawn and the globe of dew,
The forest-leaf and the moonlight gleam,
And it weaves a web of roseate hue:
And man looks down at the fabric's sheen
And says, O the world is fair, I ween—
To live is joy for me.

A marvelous loom is the human heart
As it weaves and weaves through dreary days;
It takes the branch of a withered tree
And the pallid gray of the shimmering rain,
The thunder-pall and the frozen lea,
And weaves a web with many a stain:
And man looks down with a cry of despair
And says, O the world is a round of care—
To live is a sorrow for me.

A marvelous loom is the human heart
As it weaves and weaves, though under the mould;
For out of the moisture, and out of the earth,
And out of the seed-germs nestling near,
It weaves, in spite of its own life-dearth,
A web of meaning above its bier:
And the light-winged soul to a far dawn flies
While the heart speaks on to unseeing eyes—
To die is yet to live.

A marvelous loom is the human heart,
For it weaves and weaves through the world of thought;
In joy and sorrow, in life, in death,
An intricate cipher for man to know;
From his early smile to his latest breath
He holds the key for his use below,
But rarely wise is the one who learns:
What the heart has taken, the heart returns,
Till the cycle of God is done.

—*Kate E. Clark.*

PITH AND POINT.

Close quarters—the laundry.

A trim creature—the milliner.

Always open to conviction—the prisoner.

Man wants but litte here below, and he generally gets it.—*Life.*

A crow bar—Putting a muzzle on a Shanghai rooster.—*Toledo American.*

What is the difference between a tramp and a dishonest clerk? One lies outdoors all night, and the other lies in the store all day.—*Dansville Breeze.*

Brown—"Who's umbrella is this? It looks like one I lost." Smith—"I don't see how it can, for I scraped the handle and alered it generally."—*Life*

Tricycle riding is recommended as a remedy for rheumatism. "It is more exciting than carrying a chestnut in your pocket," says the Albany *Argus.*

Force of Habit.—Lad (in grocery store)—"Let me have a pound of butter, please." Clerk (who used to be in a cigar store)—"Mild or strong?"—*Harper's Bazar.*

Things one would rather have left unsaid. "By

The People's Press.

SALEM, N. C.

THURSDAY, JUNE 16, 1887.

Entered as second-class matter at the Post Office at Salem N.C.]

THE PEOPLE'S PRESS FOR 1887.

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L. V. & E. T. BLUM.

Salem, N. C., Jan. 6, 1887.

—President Cleveland has returned to Washington.

—Mr. Blaine and family have gone to Europe.

—Queen Kapiolani arrived in London on the 8th.

—The Indian troubles in Arizona are becoming more serious.

—Destructive storms in a number of places North and West.

—Over two thousand men are out of employment in Chicago, owing to the strikes.

—Ex Secretary Manning has returned to this country, from England, in apparent good health.

—The cotton crop in South Carolina and Georgia is more promising than it has been for several years.

The venerable Washington philanthropist, W. W. Corcoran, was stricken with paralysis, on the 6th, while at dinner.

—Snow fell on the Peaks of Otter, in Virginia, on Saturday, which is the first snow so late in the season since 1857.

—Col. Charles R. Jones has disposed of the Charlotte *Observer* to H. A. Deal. Our best wishes attend both parties.

—It is stated there is a deficit of expenses in the recent competitive drill in Washington of $30,000 to be made up by the subscribers to the fund.

—The carpet-bagger, Moses, formerly Governor of South Carolina, has been pardoned from the penitentiary by the Governor of Massachusetts, on account of failing health.

—Wake Forest College is in a prosperous condition. Two hundred students were enrolled at the session just closed, and the receipts from all sources during the year amounted to $17,199.20.

—Another train robbery eight miles of Fort Worth, Texas, on the night of June 5. The masked robbers got $1,600 and three registered letters. Passengers not molested.

A delegation from this State waited on the President Monday and asked a modification of the order consolidating revenue districts, so that the districts will not be changed.

TRINITY COLLEGE.

The Graduates and the Medalists--Speeches.

TRINITY COLLEGE, N. C., *via* HIGH POINT, N. C., June 9.—This has been a grand day at Trinity College, N. C. It was the principal day of commencement week. The following young gentlemen delivered graduating orations and were awarded diplomas: Julius Hathcock, J. R. Overman, W. E. Fentress, D. Peacock, J. H. Scarborough and W. R. Andrews. The honors of the class were won by D. Peacock, who delivered the valedictory of the class. All the young men acquitted themselves with great credit. Governor A. M. Scales presented the diplomas in an address that elicited much applause.

The contest for the Wiley Gray prize medal was very sharp. This medal is awarded every year to the best orator in the senior class. It was awarded to day to John R. Overman, of Goldsboro, N. C., and was presented in an excellent address by Hon. George H. Snow, of Raleigh, N. C.

The mathematical medal was awarded to E. J. Poe, and presented by Hon. S. M. Finger in an appropriate address.

The Bibles were presented to the graduating class by Rev. S. D. Adams in a short but very sensible talk.

The Braxton-Craven medal, which is given for the best scholarship in the junior class, was awarded to George N. Raple and presented by J. H. Southgate, Esq., of Durham, N. C., in a splendid address.

A number of distinguished men are here from all parts of the State.

Judge Montgomery, for the trustees, introduced the new president of the college, Rev. J. F. Crowell, and gave him the seat of the college.

The new president made a talk, which made a fine impression.

The day closed with a brilliant social party complimentary to the graduating class.—*Richmond Dispatch.*

—As a raindrop foretells a storm, so does a pimple upon the human body indicate health-destroying virus in the blood, which can be neutralized and expelled only by Dr. Harter's Iron Tonic.

FOREIGN.

Destructive Earthquake in Turkistan —A town Almost Destroyed and a Large number of People Killed—Evictions at Bodyke—Russia's Duty on Tobacco.

ST. PETERSBURG, June 10.—Severe shocks af earthquake have occurred in Vernome, in Turkistan. The town was almost destroyed, and 120 persons were killed and 125 injured. Among the latter is Gen. Friede, Governor of the Province of Semeretchinsk. Shocks still continue to be felt at intervals. The inhabitants of the town are panic stricken and have fled for safety to the open country.

DUBLIN, June 10.—Evictions at Bodyke were resumed to-day and there was a repetition of the exciting scenes which have attended the numerous attempts to evict tenants. The sheriff and his body guard were stubbornly resisted at the house of a tenant named O'Hallorrn. A hillside near the house was covered with an excited mob who cheered the defenders of the premises and urged them to hold out. O'Hallorar and his party had dug a trench around the house and barricaded the lower rooms while the upper postion of the house was occupied by ten men, including two who had returned from the attic, and some women. The bailiffs made an attack on the wall of the house with a crow-bar, but were received with scalding water, and fled. An inspector of police, with drawn sword, then mounted a ladder placed against the side of the house, but was beaten down. A constable with rifle and fixed bayonet next mounted the ladder, but his head was battered by the defenders; several gashes were inflicted upon him and he retired. Another constable also attempted to climb the ladder but failed. A strong ladder was then procured and several constables mounted it but were beaten down. Amri Cox essayed to climb up the ladder to speak to the inmates of the house, but the police prevented him from doing so. Finally a constable entered with rifle and fixed bayonet, but the rifle was wrested from him and his safety was imperilled, when Father Fannan entered and secured a cessation of hostilities. The inmates were then arrested and the work of eviction was carried out.

THE VOLCANO IN ARIZONA.

A Graphic Account of the Scene by the Explorers.

TUSCAN, ARIZONA, June 7.—A dispatch from Hermosillo says the explorers sent out by Gov. Torres to ascertain the existence of the volcano as reported near Bavispe, Sonora, have returned. They report an active volcano fourteen miles southeast of Bavispe, in the Sierra Madre Mountains. The party could not approach nearer than four miles of the mountain. The crater was pouring forth an immense volume of smoke, fire and lava, and boiling water was issuing from the side of the mountain. The lava in vast waves slowly pouring down the mountain into the canons, which are being filled. Boiling water has destroyed all vegetation in the valleys in the vicinity. Boulders weighing tons were hurled down from the crater. The exploring party says the noise proceeding from the mountain was most terrific—like a number of vast engines at work accompanied by sounds of thunder. The party had great difficulty in approaching within four miles of the mountain, owing to the great chasms made by the earthquake, and all the roads and trails are totally wiped out. The country is fearfully broken up. The entire surface of the earth presents a woe-begone appearance, and not a bird or living thing could be seen within ten miles of the volcano. The town of Bavispe is a complete ruin. The people have all moved out on the high plains and are living in tents in mortal fear. There has been a constant tremor and continual series of shocks daily since the first earthquake shock. Last night quite a heavy shock was felt in Tucson.

HAPPENINGS IN THE STATE.

—Dr. Samuel L. Love, formerly State Auditor, is dead.

—The following North Carolinians were among the graduates at the Naval Academy at Annapolis, Md., recently: W. G. McMillan, Andrew T. Long, Thos. W. Washington, Arch. H. Scales and Arch. H. Davis.

—Julian S. Carr has donated one hundred dollars worth of "Golden Belt" cigarettes for the benefit of Guilford Battle Ground Association, through Mr. J. W. Scott, of Greensboro.

RALEIGH, N C., June 8.—A party of six boys were bathing in a creek near this city to-day, only one of whom could swim. Two of them, Otho Hughes, aged 14, and James McPheeters, aged 13, went beyond their depth. They seized each other, and becoming frightened lost their presence of mind and were drowned.

—Henry Louis Smith, son of J. Henry Smith, D. D., of Greensboro, one of the most promising young men of North Carolina, won the fifty dollar medal at the University of Virginia, for oratory. Mr. Smith, though a young man in years, has been elected to a chair at Davidson College for the ensuing year. This is a justly bestowed compliment to this brilliant young scholar.

—At the conclusion of Bishop Duncan's address to the Alumnæ Association of Greensboro Female College here last Wednesday, the big-hearted and generous Julian S. Carr, of Durham, was first to contribute $1,000 to the Lucy McGehee fund. He was followed by Capt. J. M. Odell and J. A. Odell, T. H. Ferree *et al.*, with liberal contributions, making the total amount subscribed, first and last, $1,915.15. Be it remembered that Mr. Carr only a short time ago made an endowment of $10,000 to Trinity College,

—One month ago Esquire Winkinson, of Bragtown, was the happy father of three children—a boy, aged 10 years, and two girls, aged respectively 12 and 14 years. Johnnie was taken suddenly ill and died in a few hours. His remains were borne to their last resting place by loving hands, and a void was left in the hearts of the parents. Last night the angel of death revisited the household and this morning the younger was a corpse, pale and beautiful, with roses entwined in her hair; and the oldest and only daughter is at death's door, awaiting the turning of the hinges and the outflowing current of the dreadful damp.

—On Thursday, at Raleigh, in the United States Circuit Court Judges Bond and Seymour concurred in dismissing the bill filed by Morton, Bliss & Co., of New York, against State Auditor Roberts. In this case suit was brought to compel the auditor to collect interest on the special tax bonds which the State in its Constitution, ratified in 1885, declined in any way to recognize as a just debt.

In another suit brought by James H. Temple, of Wake County, N. C., against the State to recover payment on said bonds, Judges Bond and Seymour are divided in opinion, the former being in favor of overruling, and Judge Seymour of sustaining the demurer filed by the State of North Carolina to the plaintiff's bill. The decision of Judge Bond, who is the Circuit Judge, being the judgment of the Court, the State will no doubt appeal.

GENERAL NEWS.

—At Danville, Va., the new iron bridge across the river, connecting Danville and North Danville, has been opened to the public. The bridge is free and was built by the city at a cost of $60,000.

DES MOINES, June 7.—News has just been received at Mansion, Calhoun County, that Rev. Dr. Reid, who left that place last winter to become a missionary in Central Africa, had been killed and eaten by cannibals.

BERLIN, June 8.—An explosion of fire damp has occurred in a coal-pit at Gelsenkirchen, in Westphalia. The bodies of forty-one persons, killed by the explosion, have been recovered, and twelve more are believed to be dead.

CLEVELAND, June 7.—At the crossing of the Baltimore & Ohio and Cleveland, Columbus, Cincinnati & Indianapolis Railroads, at Shelby last night, a freight train on the former ran into a passing freight on the latter. Twenty-five cars and two engines were demolished, causing a loss of $75,000. Engineer Lyons, of the Baltimore & Ohio Railroad, was fatally injured.

NEW YORK, June 10.—The business failures occurring throughout the country during last week number for the United States, 140; Canada, 33—total, 173—against 150 last week and 170 the previous. In the Eastern and Middle States the failures were exceptionally light. In other sections about the average number are reported, but in Canada there is a considerable increase, arising mostly in the maritime provinces.

NEW YORK, June 7.—Two boys, John Mehan, aged 9, and Wm. Klotzberger, aged 11, were arraigned in the Tombs police court to day, charged with murder. They were so small that the magistrate was obliged to rise and look over his desk to see them. While on their way home from school they pelted with stones and kicked and jostled an old Italian until he fell, fracturing his skull. He died in the hospital. The boys must stand trial.

MAQUOKTA, IOWA, June 7.—Five boys, three of whom were sons of John Breck, and two sons of Paul Hindel, of ages ranging from 9 to 16 years, were drowned in the Maquokta, seven miles east of here, yesterday. Three of them, while swimming, plunged off a sand bar into the water beyond their depth. Another boy plunged in to rescue them. Another boy still, noticing the failure of the first boy, also plunged in and all were drowned. A sixth plunged in to aid his companions, but failed to rescue them. None of the bodies have been recovered.

WASHINGTON, D. C., June 9.—The sixth auditor makes the public receipts and expenditures of the postal service for the fourth quarter of 1886 as follows: Receipts, $12,444,641; expenditures, $13,029,330. The quarter's receipts exceed by $1,044,779 those of the corresponding quarter of 1885 and by $1,723,437 those of the corresponding quarter of 1884, the year the reduction in postage went into effect. The expenditures show an increase of $352,487 as compared with the last quarter of 1885 and $690,62 as compared with that of 1884.

County Matters.

We glean the following from the *Republican* of the 6th:

Pursuant to provisions of law the regular joint annual meeting of the Magistrates and County Commissioners was held in the Court-house, Monday.

Efforts were made to have the Watson system of working the public roads abolished, which resulted in a postponement to abolish for twelve months, in order to give the system longer and fair trial, by a vote of 21 to 11.

The tax levy asked for by the Commissioners was then approved as follows:

State Taxes—General purposes, 20 cents on $100 and 60 cents on poll.

Poll--For Schools, general purposes, 12½ cents on $100 and 37½ on poll.

For County—general fund, 21 cents on $100 and 63 cents on poll. For County—School, 5 cents on $100 and 15 cents on poll.

For County—Road 6 cents on $100 and 18 cents on poll.

Making total 64½ cents on valuation and $1.93½ on poll.

Also agreed that same taxes be levied under schedule B and C., as is levied for State purposes by the Legislature.

THE WAREHOUSES.

The Warehouses of Winston, through an attorney, Mr. J. C. Buxton, asked that the privilege tax be levied at one-third the State tax, $25, instead of $75 as heretofore. After including the Warehouses at Kernersville, the reduction was ordered.

POOR HOUSE IMPROVEMENTS.

Dr. H. T. Bahnson, as chairman of the committee to draw a plan of a building for taking care of the insane poor at the county Poor-house, submitted a report with plan, specification and estimates of cost of a new building. The building to be a one-story brick, 31 by 27 feet with hall 12 feet; divided into 6 cells each 7 by 10 feet and heated from the basement by coal stoves. The estimated cost was $750. The Commissioners were authorized to erect the building.

The matter of the enlargement and improvement of the Court house being called up, after a full discussion of the subject, on motion, the matter was left with the Commissioners to draw plans, make estimate of cost, &c., of the improvements needed.

The present Board of Education was re-elected, being J. D. Anderson, F. D. L. Messer and J. S. Ray.

Commissioners' Court Dots.

The Court met Tuesday, and among the business transacted we glean the following:

Ordered that J. C. Conrad be allowed $5.21 per month for keeping a blind boy, Evan McKnight.

Ordered that L. L. Smith be appointed a tax lister in Broadbay for the year 1887 in place of Eli Hine, who refuses to serve.

Ordered that J. H. Kapp and J. F. Miller be appointed a committee to examine bridge over little Yadkin at Spainhour's Mills, and make repairs and report proceedings.

Ordered that G. E. Nissen and J. C. Miller be appointed a committee to examine the Salem bridge and note and report the repairs needed.

Ordered that the Road Supervisors of the county be appointed to meet with the Board on the 5th day of July next and make full reports of the roads and funds in their hands.

Retail license was granted to the following persons for the sale of vinuous, spiritous and malt liquors: C. A. Winkler, malt liquors. For spiritous liquors, E. Loeper, C. H. Loeper, L. N. Dulen L. F. Harper, J. H. Hartman, A. L. Vogler, W. R. Vickers.

Ordered that the public ferry across the Yadkin, known as Sprinkle's Ferry, be discontinued.

Ordered that J. W. Fries be appointed to advertise the letting out of the building of a house for the insane, at the poor-house, according to plan, &c., presented by the Board of Health.

Wonderful Cures.

W. D. Hoyt & Co., Wholesale and Retail Druggists of Rome, Ga., say: We have been selling Dr. King's New Discovery, Electric Bitters and Bucklen's Arnica Salve for 2 years. Have never handled remedies that sell as well, or give such universal satisfaction. There have been some wonderful cures effected by these medicines in this city. Several cases of pronounced Consumption have been entirely cured by the use of a few bottles of Dr. King's New Discovery, taken in connection with Electric Bitters. We guarantee them always.

Sold by Dr. V. O. Thompson, Winston, N. C.

MR. M. S. HAMLIN.

His Lifelong Ailment Receives Wonderful Relief.

No one is known here more favorably than Mr. Hamlin, a worthy young gentleman of industry, probity and truth. He has been a lifelong sufferer. Of late he has found wonderful relief in the use of Swift's Specific. Mr. Hamlin gives in the subjoined lines a brief accurate account of how he was affected, and the beneficial results derived from wonderful blood medicine S. S. S.:

WINSTON, N. C., April 12, 1887.

SWIFT SPECIFIC CO., ATLANTA, GA.

Gentlemen:—Ever since I was seven years of age, I have had what the doctor's call hip disease, and which I call white swelling. My hip was drawn out of place. There was a swelling at the knee-joint, where there is a profuse running, which has been there for years. Of course this has greatly depleted my system, together with a surgical operation on the leg bone.

I tried every known blood purifier to build up my system, but none did me good until I took S. S. S. I use it every Spring. It always builds me up, giving me appetite and digestion, and enabling me to stand the long, trying, enervating, hot summer days. To me there is no such medicine for purifying the blood, and building up the wasted system. On using it, I soon became strong of body, and easy of mind; my color changes from a pale worn look to a healthy robust complexion

Yours truly

M. S. HAMLIN.

Valuable treatise on all blood diseases mailed free on application to Swift's Specific Co., Drawer 3, Atlanta, Ga.

9 inches,

A Sluggish Liver

Causes the Stomach and Bowels to become disordered, and the whole system to suffer from debility. In all such cases Ayer's Pills give prompt relief.

After much suffering from Liver and Stomach troubles, I have finally been cured by taking Ayer's Cathartic Pills. I always find them prompt and thorough in their action, and their occasional use keeps me in a perfectly healthy condition.—Ralph Weeman, Annapolis, Md.

Twenty-five years ago I suffered from a torpid liver, which was restored to healthy action by taking Ayer's Pills. Since that time I have never been without them. They regulate the bowels, assist digestion, and increase the appetite, more surely than any other medicine.—Paul Churchill, Haverhill, Mass.

INVIGORATED.

I know of no remedy equal to Ayer's Pills for Stomach and Liver disorders. I suffered from a Torpid Liver, and Dyspepsia, for eighteen months. My skin was yellow, and my tongue coated. I had no appetite, suffered from Headache, was pale and emaciated. A few boxes of Ayer's Pills, taken in moderate doses, restored me to perfect health.—Waldo Miles, Oberlin, Ohio.

Ayer's Pills are a superior family medicine. They strengthen and invigorate the digestive organs, create an appetite, and remove the horrible depression and despondency resulting from Liver Complaint. I have used these Pills in my family, for years, and they never fail to give entire satisfaction.—Otto Montgomery, Oshkosh, Wis. ††

Ayer's Pills,

Prepared by Dr. J. C. Ayer & Co., Lowell, Mass. Sold by all Druggists and Dealers in Medicine.

Headquarters!

S. E. ALLEN,

CORNER 3rd AND MAIN STREETS, WINSTON, N. C.

HARDWARE, CROCKERY, AGRICULTURAL IMPLEMENTS,

GLASSWARE, LAMPS, &c.

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Champion Mowers, Reapers and Binders,
Farmer's Favorite Grain Drill,
Farmer Girl Cook Stove,
Fairbank's Standard Scales,
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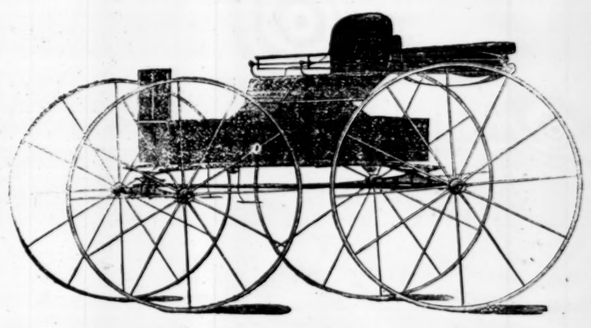
King's Great Western Powder Company's Powder.
Hercules Powder or Dynamite,
Leader Corn Shellers,
Victor Cane Mills,
Cardwell Threshers and Horse Powers,
Farmer Friend Plows, &c.



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Consists of a full and complete line of all goods usually kept in a first-class

HARDWARE AND CROCKERY STORE.

Iron, Nails, Horse and Mule Shoes, Steel Plows, Glass, Paints, Putty, Oils Varnish &c. Carriage and Wagon Makers Tools and Material. Builders Tools, Material and Hardware, Locks, Hinges, Butts, Screws, Sash, Doors, Blinds, &c.

Pistols, Guns, Ammunition, Fish Hooks Nets, &c. Farmers, Blacksmith and Mechanics Tools.

CROCKERY.

China, Dinner and Tea Sets, Porcelain White Granite, Iron Stone China, C. C. Ware, Glass Ware, Lamps, Wicks, Burners, &c.

T. T. HAYDOCK'S BUGGIES, CARRIAGES, &c., &c.

CAR LOAD IN STOCK.

STOKES COUNTY.

From the Reporter and Post.

The Board of Stokes County Commissioners met in regular session last Monday, the 6th inst.

Ordered that a large number of outside pauper claims be allowed, amounting to about $200.

The Clerk of the Superior Court was ordered to apprentice Martha White and Sarah White's children, to proper masters.

The following jurors were drawn for August term of court, 1887:

FIRST WEEK.—Isaac Wall, J. H. Carroll, Jessup, L. J. Duncan, W. L. Smith, W. A. Steele, G. L. Tuttle, A. H. Martin, W. S. Watkins, John W. Lasley, J. B. Lawson, S. W. Rierson, W. B. Southern, B. F Shelton, P. D. Watkins, M. T. Mitchell, E. W. Culler, Crawford Marshall, J. B. Vaughn, Jr., A. G. Sizemore, W. H. Shaffer, F. P. Hall, Jackson Lackey, J. N. Lasley, James S. Shaub, R. P. McAnally, Joshua Smith, John H. Fergusson, W. F. Campbell, John W. Gann, Braxton Lankford, John Neal, R. C. Hart, Jesse B. George.

SECOND WEEK.—B. F. Pulliam, J. W. Caudle. Gabriel Tuttle, A. M. Mitchell, J. H. Covington, Caleb Glidewell, G. F. Daniel, Isaac Neal, J. M. Tuttle, Dewitt Nelson, W. D. Williams, Thos. J. King, H. D. Mickey, J. Y. Allen, M. R. Banner, F. M. Venable, J. F. Foddrill, S. T. Wilder.

The Board of Assessors adopted a resolution to raise the valuation of land 25 per cent. upon its present valuation, to be governed by improvements and depreciations, but take this 25 per cent. as a basis.

The Justices of the Peace then met, twenty in number, and the following levy of taxes was made by the joint meeting of Justices and Commissioners:

For State 20 cents on $100 valuation and 60 cents on each poll.

For Schools 12½ cents on $100 valuation and 37½ cents on each poll.

For County 35¼ cents on $100 valuation and 102½ cents on each poll.

Taxes under schedule B. & C. same as levied by the State.

—The meed of merit for promoting personal æthetics is due to J. C. Ayer & Co., whose Hair Vlgor is a universal beautifier of the hair. Harmless, effective, agreeable, it ranks among indispensable articles of the toilet. To scanty locks it gives luxuriance; and withered hair it clothes with the hue of youth.

Bucklen's Arnica Salve.

THE BEST SALVE in the world for Cuts, Bruises, Sores, Ulcers, Salt Rheum, Fever Sores, Tetter, Chapped Hands, Chilblains, Corns, and all Skin Eruptions, and positively cures Piles, or no payment required. It is guaranteed to give perfect satisfaction, or money refunded. Price 25 cents per box.

For sale by Dr. V. O. Thompson, Winston, N. C.

Announcement.

We have just received direct from Northern cities, and are now opening an entirely New and Fresh Stock of Staple and Fancy Dry Goods and Notions, Plain and Fancy Groceries, a full and complete line of Shoes, Hats, Hardware, Drugs and Crockery, and everything generally kept in a first class General Merchandise Store.

We have purchased at the lowest cash figures, and will sell at the lowest possible margin. We hope by fair dealings and polite attention to all persons to merit a fair share of the public patronage. Mr. Clinard cordially invites all his old friends and the public generally to come and see him. With an experience of 40 years in the mercantile business he feels flattered that he can please his friends of the past and hopes to add many to the list of those whom he has waited upon.

Very respectfully, yours,

CLINARD & BROOKES.

Pfohl & Stockton Old Stand, Salem, N. C.

W. N. GARBODEN,

MANUFACTURER OF

Boots & Shoes

CROSLAND BUILDING,

SALEM, N. C.

REPAIRING NEATLY and CHEAPLY DONE.

GOOD WORK. BOTTOM PRICES.

GIVE ME A TRIAL.

I also Keep on Hand a Stock of

SHOE FINDINGS.

No. 44—3m.

NEW STORE.

FRESH GOODS.

I TAKE THE LIBERTY OF ANNOUNCING to the public that I now occupy the building on MAIN STREET in SALEM, vacated by Mr. Reynard, next door to Shaffner's Drug Store, and have put into it a lot of

FRESH GROCERIES

I will sell as cheap as any one else, and by fair and honest dealing I intend to merit public patronage. I respectfully invite all to call and examine my stock, learn my prices, and give me at least a share of your trade. Yours truly,

J. A. SANDY.

Salem, N. C., Mar. 31, 1887—3m.

GRAIN DRILLS The PENNSYLVANIA

The most perfect Force Feed Fertilizer Drill in existence. Send for catalogue. SAW MILLS, Steam Engines Gin Powers Cider Mills Threshing Machines, Corn Shellers and Standard Agricultural Implements generally. Send for illustrated catalogue. A. B. FARQUHAR, Pennsylvania Agricultural Works, York, Pa.

E. A. GRIFFITH,

ATTORNEY-AT-LAW,

WINSTON, N. C.

OFFICE OVER CLARK & FORD'S STORE.

Will practice in Superior, Supreme and Federal Courts. Strict attention given to all business, especially to collection of claims. Will negotiate loans on the best of security. Mar. 4, '86—tf.

HARTER'S IRON TONIC

THE ONLY TRUE

Will purify the BLOOD, regulate the LIVER and KIDNEYS, and RESTORE the HEALTH and VIGOR of YOUTH. Dyspepsia, Want of Appetite, Indigestion, Lack of Strength and Tired Feeling absolutely cured. Bones, muscles and nerves receive new force. Enlivens the mind and empties Brain Power. Suffering from complaints peculiar to their sex will find in DR. HARTER'S IRON TONIC a safe, speedy cure. Gives a clear, healthy complexion. All attempts at counterfeiting only adds to its popularity. Do not experiment—ORIGINAL AND BEST.

LADIES

Dr. HARTER'S LIVER PILLS (Cure Constipation, Liver Complaint and Sick Headache. Sample Dose and Dream Book mailed on receipt of two cents in postage.

THE DR. HARTER MEDICINE CO., ST. LOUIS, MO.

A. N. ZEVELY & SON,

Agents for Mail Contractors,

WASHINGTON, D. C.

ICE AND COAL.

D. H. KING,

ICE AND COAL DEALER,

3RD AND DEPOT STREETS,

WINSTON, N. C.

Belo Pond Ice Delivered Promptly Every Morning, Sundays Excepted.

For convenience I will keep open the Ice House on Sundays from 7 to 10 A. M., and from 4 to 6 P. M.

ORDERS RESPECTFULLY SOLICITED.

D. H. KING.

April 21 3 m.

FAMILY BIBLES.

Persons wishing FAMILY BIBLES will please call and examine styles and prices at the Salem Bookstore. JOHN H. ZEVELY.

FRIES, GIERSH & SENSEMAN,

WHOLESALE AND RETAIL MERCHANTS.

SPRING 1887.

DRY GOODS AND NOTIONS.

Jeans,	Bed Tick,	Cashmere,	White Goods,
Cottonades,	Ginghams,	Delaines,	Cheese Cloth,
Domestics,	Bunch Cotton,	CrinkleSeersucker,	Prints,
Shirtings,	Carpet Warp,	Dress Ginghams,	Knitting Yarn,
Plaids,	Oil Cloth,	Lawns,	Hoisery, &c.

GROCERIES AND PROVISIONS.

Sugar,	Flour,	Hams,	Tea,
Coffee,	Meal,	Shoulders,	Molasses,
Bacon.	Kerosene Oil,	Rice,	Syrup,
Lard.	Snuff,	Hominy,	Tobacco & Cigars.

HARDWARE.

Avery Plows,	Glass,	Spades.	Hoes,
Nails,	Rakes,	Trace Chains,	Forks and Shovels.
Hinges and Locks,	Hammers,	Screws,	Axes and Cutlery.

ALL KINDS OF DRUGS AND MEDICINES.

Fertilizer, Field Seeds, Seed Potatoes, Corn, Oats, Feedstuff, Salt, Lime, &c.

AGENT FOR SALEM AND WINSTON FOR

ZEIGLER BROS' FINE SHOES.

For neatness, comfort, style and durability, these Shoes are justly celebrated. A big line

FOR LADIES, CENTS' AND CHILDREN

always in stock. We also carry a good assortment of other and cheaper shoes.

We want your trade and will guarantee prices as low as the lowest,—quality of good considered. When you come to the city make our store headquarters, ample stable room for your stock. All kinds of country produce bought and sold.

Your friends,

FRIES, GIERSH & SENSEMAN, Main St., Salem, N. C

March 17, 1887—6m.

HARDWARE.

McCormick MOWERS & REAPERS.	MACHINERY of all kinds.	HARNESS of all styles.
Clipper and F. F. PLOWS.	ENGINES & BOILERS.	Manufactured by us and Guaranteed
Hoes, Traces,	Mill Supplies,	1st CLASS.
Hames, &c.	Belting and Oils.	Patent Riveted Collars.
	Corn and Flour Mills.	

A Large Line of COOK STOVES, PAINTS, OILS, &c.

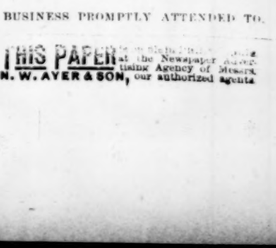
Special attention to Wholesale Trade. Come and see us, or write for prices.

BROWN, ROGERS & CO., Winston, N. C.

March 25-6m.

C. E. BENNETT. J. A. BENNETT.

WINSTON MARBLE WORKS!



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DEALERS IN

MARBLE and GRANITE

MONUMENTS,

HEADSTONES, TABLETS, MANTELS, &c., &c.

SPECIAL DESIGNS AND ESTIMATES FURNISHED ON APPLICATION.

Opposite Brown's Warehouse, Main Street, WINSTON, N. C.

No. 28-tf.-July 15, 1886.

W. P. ORMSBY,

Would inform his friends and the public that, in addition to his old stand in Salem, he is now running a store and office in

WINSTON, N. C., LIBERTY BLOCK,

WHERE ALL FIRST-CLASS

ORGANS, PIANOS & MUSICAL GOODS,

can be procurred at lowest possible terms. Also the famous

Light Running Domestic Sewing Machine.

LOOK FOR THE SIGN

ORMSBY & HARRELL,

SOUTHERN MUSIC HOUSE AND DOMESTIC MACHINE OFFICE, LIBERTY BLOCK, OPPOSITE FARMER'S WAREHOUSE.

Pianos and all musical instruments and Sewing Machines repaired or exchange.

T. R. PURNELL,

ATTORNEY AT LAW,

RALEIGH, N. C.

BUSINESS PROMPTLY ATTENDED TO.

THIS PAPER at the Newspaper Advertising Agency of Messrs. N. W. AYER & SON, our authorized agents

Our Agent will spend the Winter in North Carolina, Selling and erecting our

Springfield Gas Machine

He has with him competent mechanics, with tools prepared to put up **Gas Machines, Pipe and Fixtures.** Send for illustrated circular. Address

GILBERT & BAKER M'F'G CO.,
75 Maiden Lane New York,

or JAMES P. CLIFFORD,
Grand Central Hotel, Asheville, N. C.

No. 2—1m.

The People's Press.

THURSDAY, JUNE 16, 1887.

LOCAL ITEMS.

AN EPITOME OF THE WEEK'S DOINGS.

Departure and arrival of Trains on the Salem Branch—N. W. N. C. R. R.

On and after Sunday Nov. 14th, trains leave as follows:

No. 9 Leaves 5.30 a. m. Mail closes 5 a. m.
" 10 Arrives 11.30 a. m.
" 11 Leaves 7.20 p.m. Mail closes 6.45 p.m.
" 12 Arrives 12.30 a. m.
Money Order and Register business closes at 6.15 p. m.

—June term of Guilford Superior Court in session.

—C. R. Wellare is erecting a store house at Walnut Cove.

—Ernest Hagen, of Bethlehem, Pa., is here on a visit.

—Mrs. R. A. Ayers, was educated at Salem Female Academy.

—To day Wilkes county votes on the Railroad subscription.

—The first peaches from this section of country, on the market Tuesday.

—We notice some very fine cabbage from the country on the market Monday.

—Dewberries have made their appearance, and assist the housewife in preparing the desert.

—Vernon W Long, a recent graduate of Chapel Hill has purchased the Winston *Sentinel*.

—Mr. Shackleford, formerly baker for R. D. Perkins, in Winston, has opened a bakery in Salem.

—The liquor license tax in Winston is $620,—$500 for the town and $120 for the State and County.

—We neglected to notice the handsome display of the Rough & Ready Fire Company last week.

—The Internal Revenue office will be removed from Reidsville to Charlotte, it is stated, by the first of July.

—We are pleased to learn that Eugene McMickle, who has been quite ill with typhoid fever is improving.

—The weather has been unusually cool for the season on Friday, Saturday and Sunday, but has turned warm again.

—A match game of base ball is to be played at Kernersville on Saturday by the Kernersville and Deep River nines.

—Rev. F. F. Hagen and son, left for Philadelphia last week, to live in the family of his son. His address is 809 McKean Street, Philadelphia.

—Joseph Gibbons is giving the finishing touch to the old Post Office building in this place, which will present a handsome appearance in its new coat of paint.

—Thanks for an invitation to the "Twin City Club" Reception Thursday night, complimentary to R. A. Ayers, and young ladies visiting and attending school at the Academy.

—The following parties, among others, are here on a visit to attend the Commencement Exercises of the Salem Female Academy: From Bethlehem, Pa., Messrs. C. H. Wolle, Felix Lineback, Wm. S. Seiger and Miss Emma Lineback; from Martin, Texas, Wm. Killebrew; from Macon, Ga., J. F. Hanson; from Dixie, La., Mr. and Mrs. J. C. Beasly; from Aberdeen, Miss., Mr. James Dinkins; from Brooklyn, N. Y., Rev. E. Wolle; from Milton, Florida, Mr. and Mrs. Ollinger; from Richmond, Va., Hon. R. A Ayers and lady and sister; from Reidsville, N. C., Mrs. Penn and J. R. Webster. And many others whose names we could not ascertain.

The town is full of visitors and the weather delightful.

—A list of Letters remaining in the Post Office at Salem, N. C., for the week ending June 11, 1887:

Ladies.

Mrs Addie Crews, Mrs J A Finke, Mrs Emma Hanes, Miss Mattie Perry, Miss S S Smith, Mrs Emma J Shore, Miss Emer Swaim.

Gentlemen.

Needham Atkinson, (Col,) Mr B F Beckerdite, Mr Charles Clinard, Mr H O Flanmegan, Mr A B Griffin, Mr G Hemp Hill, William Johnson, Mr John C Reed, Mr Machison Stewart.

To obtain any of these letters the applicant must call for advertised letters.

If not called for within one month they will be sent to the dead letter office. T. B. DOUTHIT, P. M.

THE SCHOOLTEACHER.—We have received the June number of THE SCHOOLTEACHER, edited and published by Profs. J. L. Tomlinson and W. A. Blair, Winston, N. C. Teachers and friend of education, generally, are to be congratulated on the existence of so excellent a publication, commanding as it does so much eminent talent, and displaying in its columns so much superior ability. We cannot undertake to enumerate the long list of contributors for 1887, but it includes the names of many of the very foremost educational men of the country, North and South.

Among the most valuable articles of the present number, we note particularly a vigorous and elegantly written article on "Herbert Spencer on Education," by Prof. Geo. T Winston, University of N. C. There are also valuable contributions by Prof. Poteat, Wake Forest College, N. C.; Prof. Alexander, University of N. C.; Prof. Cobb, U. S. Geological Survey; Prof. Ellis, Glenwood Academy, N. C.; Supt. Balliet, Reading, Pa.; Supt. Davis, Chelsea, Mass.; Dr. Gummere, New Bedford, Mass.; Miss Anna Badlam, Boston.

Published monthly; price per year, $1,00. Sample copy sent on application.

SALEM FEMALE ACADEMY.

Commencement Week.

Bright skies and balmy weather ushered in the 83rd Annual Commencement Week of our time honored Academy. Already on Sunday Dr. Rondthaler feelingly alluded to this being the last Sabbath that the scholars of the school would greet him with their presence for some time, and with a number for all time perhaps. He gave them words of encouragement and good advice, which will no doubt be treasured up by them for future guidance. For the past 83 years the Sabbath before the close of the session, these "parting discourses" have been held and much good has resulted to young ladies all over our sunny South.

BACCALAUREATE SERMON.

On Monday evening last, the Commencement exercises were inaugurated in the Academy Chapel, by the singing of Gunod's splendid anthem "Oh blessed who have washed their Robes," by the singing class, assisted by the Salem Orchestra, under the direction of Prof. Geo. Markgraff. A hymn followed. Rev. John H. Clewell read the Scripture Lesson, and Rev. Dr. Burkhead, of the Winston Methodist Church, offered up a fervent prayer. Dr. Rondthaler then in a few well timed remarks introduced Rev. John E. Edwards, D. D., of Danville, Va., who stepped forward and after a few preparatory remarks, chose the text of his sermon from the 28th chapter of Matthew, 5th 6th and part of the 7th verse: "And the angel answered and said unto the women, Fear not ye: for I know that ye seek Jesus, which was crucified. He is not here: for he is risen, as he said. Come, see the place where the Lord lay; and go quickly, and tell his disciples that he is risen from the dead," giving as the main subject of his remarks "Woman's work and mission under the gospel." The worthy Doctor defended mother Eve from the greater guilt of eating the fruit in the garden, under the temptation of Satan. He argued that Adam had committed the greater sin, as he had the command "not to eat" from God himself, while Eve had the admonition through her husband, and that curse was not consummated until Adam had eaten of the fruit. Mary Magdalene was ably defended from the aspersions of the public, by stating that though possessed of a demon, or what now a-days would be called crazy. She was a well born, educated and beautiful woman, and when Christ cast out the demon, showed her devotion by following and ministering unto him, thus illustrating the life of a true woman whose sin had been forgiven. Christ first appeared to Mary after the resurrection. All the apostles, save John had forsaken him, but the women were early at the sepulchre to annoint the body with oil and spices. Woman's mission was to bring back the erring by her tender solicitude. The sermon was full of eloquent passages and made a lasting impression for good among all who heard it. The audience was large and the utmost attention given the worthy divine.

Otto's excellent anthem, "Peace, Peace, I leave with you," was excellently rendered, and the services were closed with a hymn and benediction.

SENIORS' ESSAYS NIGHT

was opened by Gade's brilliant chorus "Morning Hymn from Erl King's Daughter." Miss E. Barber, of Fort Mill, S. C., read in a distinct voice, a very well written essay on "Jewels," reviewing the precious gems of nature and character, especially the beauty of a true christian life. Miss Sawyer, of Magnolia, N. C., illustrated very vividly the characteristics of "Some People." The "Girl of the Nineteenth Century" was well illustrated by Miss Gentry, of Spartanburg, S. C., full of humor and caustic criticism. Miss Swift, of Salem, N. C., in a clear, distinct voice spoke of great events growing from small beginnings, and handled the subject with spirit and good taste. Miss Ragsdale rendered "Chopin's Polonaise Op. 53," in a truly artistic manner. Miss Effie Butner chose "Nothing" for her essay and centainly succeeded in establishing something out of nothing. It was well written and well read. Miss Marks' "Rose Leaves" was a pretty piece of composition and gracefully given. "Opportunity makes the Thief," by Miss David, of Bennettsville, S. C., was admirably read and well compared. Miss Killegrew, of Marlin, Texas, gave us "If we only Knew," illustrating the differences in life if people only knew the results of an enterprise. Miss Kitty M. Penn, sang very sweetly "When Two Hearts drift Assunder," by Vogrich. Miss David, at the piano rendered Rubinstein's "Valse Caprice," very well "True Happiness" by Miss Addie Shore, of Salem, was well read and the composition good. Miss A. Ollinger gave the experience of "Boarding School Life," in a pleasing, unique and humorous style. There was a genuine sparkle of originality throughout which convulsed the audience with laughter at the sometimes rather unexpected sallies of wit. Miss Tillery, of Rocky Mount, N. C., made a happy hit in "Novelty." Miss Wolle, of Bethlehem, Pa., successfully argued that "The Hour Finds the Man," illustrating her text fully by historical facts. Miss L. Brown at the piano pleasingly gave Schubert's "Tema, with variations." Here ended the first part of the evening's entertainment, and Dr. Rondthaler thanked the large audience for the patient and decorous manner in which they listened to the essays.

The second part was opened with an exceedingly brilliant duo, by Strauss, entitled "Morgenblaetter," given by the Misses Ollengers, of Milton, Fla., who were at their best, fully sustaining their reputation as most excellent pianists, among the very best in the school of music. Miss E. Harget, of Silver Dale, N. C., was peculiarly happy in her essay on "Beauty of Character." "Public Opinion" came in for a sharp criticism from Miss Annie Hanson, of Macon, Ga., was well composed and handsomely given. Miss M. Doakie Walker, of Graham, gave us the "Influence of Praise," in a creditable style. Miss Etta Tate, of Graham, N. C., was happy in the "Clouds," and did not allow the depressing influence of the sombre to mar but found a "silver lining" in all, even in the threatening conflict of capital and labor. Miss Carrie Stockton, of Salem, N. C., at the piano gave Spindler's "Chime of Bells," in a bright and sparkling style. Miss Weatherly, of Bennetsville, S. C., was peculiarly happy in her "Trials of a Graduate." It brought many smiles, and some sober thoughts to all. It was one of those bright essays that do not fade. It was followed by a hearty, humorous and truthful paper on Capital "I" and small "You." Of course *I* was all in all and *you* was exceedingly small, nevertheless true to human nature throughout. Miss Myra Cabaniss, of Giddings, Texas, gave "Voice" as her graduating essay. It was well written and well read. Miss Jennie Sieger, of Bethlehem, Pa., closed the essay reading with a peculiarly bright and practical paper on the "Enlargement of Woman's Sphere." Well composed, well read and calculated to impress the audience with the importance of the points made. This long, yet pleasant entertainment was closed with Kucken's charming Semi-Chorus, "The Swallows," given with unusual spirit.

As we go to press the Commencement Exercises have just closed. The exercises were particularly appropriate and calculated to interest all. The orchestral music, composed by Prof. Margraff, was exceedingly fine, and the Salutatory and Valedictory Addresses in good taste, and given with a fervor seldom heard at college commencements. Rev. R. P. Lineback read the scripture portion, Rev. C. L. Rights, President of the Board of Trustees, offered up a fervent prayer. The Address of Attorney-General Ayers was well-timed and given in a plain and forcible manner, giving general satisfaction. We will give a full account of the Exercises of Commencement Day and Concert next week.

About 1 o'clock a large company of invited guests sat down to a sumptuous dinner, the PRESS representative among the number, and with the representatives of the home papers, did ample justice.

LOCAL CORRESPONDENCE.

—Blackberries will be almost an entire failure this year in our section and other fruit will be scarce.

—A considerable amount of wheat has been cut in our vicinity, and we are told that as a general thing, it is very well filled. The crop will be much better than it was last year.

—Master George Dorsett, son of Dr. Dorsett, took a small piece of grass from his father's fish pond, put it in a jar of water, changing the water frequently. From the eggs on the grass, three small carp hatched and are growing off nicely. It is but little trouble to raise carp if managed with a little care.

—We are informed that Rev. Mr. Shuford, pastor of the German Reformed churches in upper Davidson, will teach a subscription school, during the summer, at Pleasant Retreat, if he receives sufficient patronage. We hope the people will give him encouragement, for there are a number of children in the neighborhood who should be in school.

—Dr. Dorsett, of Davidson county, is putting in his spare time gathering fence corner dirt, leaves, weeds and other waste matter, and placing it in a large heap to rot for his wheat ground this fall. He thinks he can make fifty two-horse loads during the summer, and it will cost him no money except a small outlay for lime. This plan should be imitated by farmers generally.

—Pinkney Snider manured one acre of ground this spring, and planted it in market vegetables; and in the fall he intends to manure it again, and sow it in wheat using also a sack of fertilizer on it. His vegetables will more than pay for all the expenses of improvement, and labor on the land, and calculates on raising 25 bushels of wheat on the land, with an ordinary season. He will clover it, and continue to improve one acre yearly until he has enough good land to support him comfortably.

Greatly Excited.

Not a few of the citizens of Salem, N. C., have recently become greatly excited over the astounding facts, that several of their friends who had been pronounced by their physicians as incurable and beyond all hope—suffering with that dreadful monster Consumption—have been completely cured by Dr. King's New Discovery for Consumption, the only remedy that does positively cure all throat and lung disease, Coughs, Colds, Asthma and Bronchitis.

Trial bottles free at Dr. V. O. Thompson's Drug Store, large bottles $1.

BROWN'S IRON BITTERS
WILL CURE

HEADACHE
INDIGESTION
BILIOUSNESS
DYSPEPSIA
NERVOUS PROSTRATION
MALARIA
CHILLS AND FEVERS
TIRED FEELING
GENERAL DEBILITY
PAIN IN THE BACK & SIDES
IMPURE BLOOD
CONSTIPATION
FEMALE INFIRMITIES
RHEUMATISM
NEURALGIA
KIDNEY AND LIVER TROUBLES

FOR SALE BY ALL DRUGGISTS
The Genuine has Trade Mark and crossed Red Lines on wrapper.
TAKE NO OTHER.

Scrofula

Is one of the most fatal scourges which afflict mankind. It is often inherited, but may be the result of improper vaccination, mercurial poison, uncleanliness, and various other causes. Chronic Sores, Ulcers, Abscesses, Cancerous Humors, and, in some cases, Emaciation and Consumption, result from a scrofulous condition of the blood. This disease can be cured by the use of Ayer's Sarsaparilla.

I inherited a scrofulous condition of the blood, which caused a derangement of my whole system. After taking less than four bottles of Ayer's Sarsaparilla I am

Entirely Cured

and, for the past year, have not found it necessary to use any medicine whatever. I am now in better health, and stronger, than ever before.—O. A. Willard, 218 Tremont st., Boston, Mass.

I was troubled with Scrofulous Sores for five years; but, after using a few bottles of Ayer's Sarsaparilla, the sores healed, and I have now good health.—Elizabeth Warnock, 54 Appleton street, Lowell, Mass.

Some months ago I was troubled with Scrofulous Sores on my leg. The limb was badly swollen and inflamed, and the sores discharged large quantities of offensive matter. Every remedy failed until I used Ayer's Sarsaparilla. By taking three bottles of this medicine the sores have been healed, and my health is restored. I am grateful for the good it has done me.—Mrs. Ann O'Brian, 158 Sullivan st., New York. ††

Ayer's Sarsaparilla,

Prepared by Dr. J. C. Ayer & Co., Lowell, Mass.
Sold by all Druggists. Price $1; six bottles, $5.

DAVIDSON COUNTY.

From the Lexington Dispatch.

The County Commissioners met in monthly session on Monday, 6th. The business tranacted was for the most part of routine character. The report of the County Treasurer as approved by the Board, showed a deficiency of $502.96. The Chairman of the Board was authorized to borrow one thousand dollars for the use of the county. The report of the county physician was about the only matter of real interest before the Board. It is as follows:

MR. A. H. KENDALL—*Sir*: In accordance with the law, I herewith report to you the condition of the poor house and jail. The jail is as well kept as possible under the present arrangement. With the prisoners so crowded together, with no change of clothing, it is impossible to keep out the body lice and other filth diseases. At the poor house the health is only moderate. For two months past the diet has not been sufficiently varied, but has consisted entirely of fat bacon, bread and a little coffee. One or two patients have had a little milk. As before remarked, this exclusive diet of fat with no lean meat or sugar is entirely opposed to every principle of health and cannot be attended with anything but ill results. I would also insist on a common table, with a good cook for all. At present, every one cooking for himself, much of the food is so badly prepared that it is a source of ill health. These are evils I have spoken of before, and I trust you may see your way clear to correct them.

Very respectfully,
R. L. PAYNE, JR., M. D.,
Supt. Health.

DAVIDSON'S FARMERS' INSTITUTE.—An enthusiastic meeting of farmers was held in the court house in Lexington, at noon on Tuesday, the 9th inst. Prof. I. L. Wright being called to the chair, explained the object of the meeting. W. R. McCuiston, Esq., was chosen secretary.

The first and most important question to decide was: "Shall we have a farmers' institute?" Dr. W. B. Meares made an excellent talk in favor of the institute. Other prominent farmers also spoke favorably, and, on the vote being taken, it was unanimously decided to hold the institute on the 18th and 19th of August.

The following committee was appointed on programme or work for the institute: H. L. Clodfelter, H. J. Palmer, George Kinney, K. D. Snider, J. H. Swicegood, W. A. Beck, David Smith, Dr. J. F. Beal, B. F. Beckerdite, C. L. Badgett. By resolution Prof. I. L. Wright was added to the committee.

The following were appointed a committee on arrangements: J. W. Finch, B. F. Smith, J. F. Hargrave, Alex. Hege, Wm. Berrier, H. Horney.

The committee on programme met after the adjournment of the meeting and selected a list of interesting farm topics for discussion during the sessions of the institute. The topics, together with the names of the gentlemen who open them either by lecture or essay, will be published immediately after the next meeting of the committee, which will be on the 4th day of July.

Joseph Morgan, of Jackson Hill, buried three children in one week. They had been sick with measles and were improving, but took the flux, which proved fatal, two of them dying the same day. Mrs. Morgan has typhoid fever and at last accounts was very low.

—For constitutional or scrofulous catarrh, and for consumption induced by the scrofulous taint, Ayer's Sarsaparilla is the true remedy. It has cured numberless cases. It stops catarrhal discharges, and removes the sickening odor—indications of scrofula.

MARRIED.

In Stokes county, June 1st, by Rev. H. O. Lacy, Capt. H. RIDDLE to Miss IDA F. GOLDING.

DIED.

In this place, on the 14th inst., Miss REBECCA STAUBER, in her 80th year.

On Tuesday, J. M. CHARLES, of paralysis, at an advanced age.

In Stokes county, June 4th, Mrs. GEORGE MAY, aged 60 years.

In Stokes county, recently, A. A. CULLER, aged 65 years.

In Winston, June 2nd, Mrs. MARY DENNY, aged about 32 years.

In this county, May 27th, PETER CONRAD, aged about 40 years.

Near Sandy Ridge, Stokes county, June 1st, Mrs. MATILDA ALLEY, aged 83 years.

It his residence in Davidson county, May 13th, JOSEPH WHIRLOW, Esq., aged 65 years.

In Stokes county, June 1st, Mrs. LOU BANNER, wife of Dr. MAT. R. BANNER, a worthy Christian lady.

BUSINESS NOTICES.

—*Milk Shakes, Limeade, Lemonade, Ginger Ale, Raspberry Phosphates, Moxie and Ice Cold Soda Water* at ASHCRAFT & OWENS.

—We must think or be left in the lurch. This age is too fast to go in the steps of our daddies. With improved implements we can do a third more work. ALLEN'S HARDWARE STORE is at your service.

—*Ready Mixed Paints*, by half pint, quart or gallon, at ASHCRAFT & OWENS, Druggists, Winston, N. B.

HATS.—Great display of fashionable STRAW HATS, at C. R. WELFARE'S, price 25, 35, 50 cents and up. Call and see them.

LEOPOLD'S "TWIN CITY" CIGAR.

These cigars are the most exquisite that can be made for the money. They are strongly and very expensively perfumed with Havana Tobacco, and are easily distinguished from all other 5c. cigars by their quality. Ask your dealers for them.
May 5—1m.

JUST RECEIVED a full line of Toile Du Nord Ginghams, Windson Fancies and Simpson's prints.
CLINARD & BROOKES.

SALEM MARKETS.

Wheat,	$0 90 to 1 00
Corn, per bushel,	65 to 70
Oats, " "	00 to 45
Rye, " "	00 to 00
Barley, per bushel,	00 to 00
Flour, per hundred,	2 10 to 2 50
Peas, (col'd,) per bushel,	0 00 to 0 70
Peas, (white,) " "	0 00 to 00
Beans, (col'd.)" "	00 to 95
Beans, (white)" "	1 00 to 1 20
Onion Setts, per bushel,	0 00 to 00
Pork,	7 to 8
Lard,	8 to 00
Country Meat, (hog round,)	07 to 12
" Hams,	00 to 00
Green Apples, per bushel	0 00 to 0 00
Eggs,	11 to 12
Butter, per pound,	15 to 20
Tallow, " "	5 to 00
Beeswax, " "	00 to 10
Flax Seed, per bushel,	90 to 0 00
Potatoes, Irish, per bushel,	75 to 1 00
Potatoes, sweet, " "	80 to 1 00
Cabbage, per pound,	2 to 0 08
Chickens,	15 to 20
Hay	50 to 68

Winston Tobacco Market.

Lugs.—Common, sound,	$ 1.00 to $ 3.00
" Medium,	5.50 to 8 00
" Good,	9.00 to 12.00
" Fine,	15.00 to 15.00
Leaf.—Common,	2.50 to 4.00
" Medium,	7.00 to 9.00
" Good	11.50 to 16.00
Cutters.—Good,	18.00 to 25.00
" Fine,	28.00 to 32,00
Wrappers.—Common	16.00 to 20.00
" Medium,	25.00 to 35.00
" Good,	40.00 to 55.00
" Fine.	55.00 to 60.00

Great Attraction
IN WAUGHTOWN,

THE GREATEST ATTRACTION IN Waughtown at this time is the opening up of a

New Store

by JOHN H. SINK, and he takes this opportunity to announce to the public generally, that he is prepared to sell them goods of all kinds, from a Hair pin and Cigarette, up to the finest

DRESS GOODS AND GROCERIES

of the very best. PROVISIONS of all kinds and at prices that will please.

Buying my goods for spot cash I am therefore better prepared to give you great bargains. So bring along your money or country produce, and be convinced that you can buy from me as cheap as anywhere in the State.

JOHN H. SINK.
Waughtown, N. C., June 9, 1887.

PIEDMONT AIR LINE.

RICHMOND & DANVILLE R. R. CO.

CONDENSED SCHEDULE.

In effect March 13th, 1887.

Trains run by 75th Meridian Time.

SOUTHBOUND—DAILY.

	No. 50	No 52
Lv New York,	4 45 night	4 30 p m
" Philadelphia,	7 20 a m	6 57 p m
" Baltimore,	9 45 a m	9 42 p m
" Washington,	11 20 a m	11 00 p m
" Charlottesville,	3 35 p m	3 00 a m
" Lynchburg,	5 50 p m	5 05 a m
" Richmond,	3 00 p m	2 30 a m
" Burkeville,	4 57 p m	4 25 a m
" Keyesville,	5 43 p m	5 04 a m
" Drakes Branch,	6 10 p m	5 21 a m
" Danville,	8 50 p m	8 05 a m
" Greensboro,	10 44 p m	9 48 a m
" Goldsboro,	11 50 p m	*5 00 pm
" Raleigh,	5 30 p m	*11 45 am
" Durham,	6 35 p m	*1 39 am
" Chapel Hill,	*5 30 p m	*11 00 am
" Hillsboro,	7 08 p m	3 28 p m
" Salem,	7 45 p m	6 30 p m
" High Point,	9 37 a m	10 16 a m
" Salisbury,	12 39 a m	11 23 a m
Ar Statesville,		12 39 p m
" Asheville,		6 55 p m
" Hot Springs,		9 39 p m
Lv Concord,	1 26 a m	11 59 p m
" Charlotte,	2 25 a m	1 00 p m
" Spartanburg,	5 36 a m	3 34 p m
" Greenville,	6 50 a m	4 48 p m
" Atlanta,	1 20 p m	10 40 p m

NORTHBOUND—DAILY.

	No. 51	No. 53
Lv Atlanta,	7 00 p m	8 40 a m
Ar Greenville,	1 02 a m	2 32 p m
" Spartanburg,	2 17 a m	3 43 p m
" Charlotte,	5 05 a m	6 25 p m
" Concord,	6 01 a m	7 25 p m
" Salisbury,	6 41 a m	8 01 p m
" High Point,	7 54 a m	9 08 p m
" Greensboro,	8 32 a m	9 47 p m
" Salem,	*11 28 a m	*11 20 p m
" Hillsboro,	12 10 p m	*2 45 a m
" Durham,	12 47 p m	*4 45 a m
" Chapel Hill,	*1 20 p m	
" Raleigh,	1 50 p m	*6 50 a m
" Goldsboro,	4 40 p m	*11 20 a m
" Danville,	10 10 a m	11 28 p m
" Drakes Branch,	12 45 p m	2 41 a m
" Keyesville,	1 04 p m	3 01 a m
" Burkeville,	1 42 p m	3 53 a m
" Richmond,	3 45 a m	6 40 a m
Ar Lynchburg,	1 05 p m	2 00 a m
" Charlottesville,	3 30 p m	4 10 a m
" Washington,	8 23 p m	8 30 a m
" Baltimore,	11 25 p m	10 03 a m
" Philadelphia,	3 00 a m	12 35 p m
" New York,	6 20 a m	3 20 p m

* Daily except Sunday.

JAS. L. TAYLOR,
Gen. Pass. Agent.
SOL. HAAS. Traffic Manager.
WASHINGTON, D. C.

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On trains 52 and 53, Pullman Buffet Sleeper between Washington and Montgomery, Washington and Aikin, Pullman Sleeper between Richmond and Greensboro. Pullman Sleeper between Greensboro and Raleigh.

Through tickets on sale at principal stations, to all points.

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HINSHAW & MEDEARIS,

WHOLESALE AND RETAIL MERCHANTS AND DEALERS IN

FIELD SEEDS, FERTILIZERS AND COUNTRY PRODUCE,

FOURTH STREET, WINSTON, N. C.

ANNOUNCEMENT.

To our Customers and the Public:—The population of Winston was about 430 when our Mr. Hinshaw arrived here nineteen years ago. Since the day of his arrival he had done whatever he could to build up and develop the agricultural interests, to build up a home market for all the products grown in this section and to aid in making a country and town that would be the pride of the State. He invested the first money in the tobacco business and put up the first Tobacco Warehouse built in Winston, and, in conjunction with others, held three successful Wheat and Cattle Fairs here which resulted in a favorable revolution in wheat, grass and stock growing, and caused Forsyth county to be the banner county at the State Exposition. During the 19 years he has had a trade and patronage that he is proud of and to his customers he returns his thanks. Now with increased facilities, increased capital and accurate knowledge of the needs and wants of the country, with a thoroughly organized and long established business, we feel we are in a better position to merit trade than ever before.

In our different departments can be found a

COMPLETE LINE OF MERCHANDISE

ALL BOUGHT IN QUANTITIES AS LOW AS MONEY AND EXPERIENCE WILL BUY. In the 11 rooms of our store buildings and in our two warehouses will be found a greater variety of merchandise than can be found in any other house in Western North Carolina.

FARMER'S SUPPLIES AND GROCERIES OF EVERY KIND,

STAPLE HARDWARE, EXCELSIOR COOK STOVES, TIN AND WOODEN WARE, DRY GOODS AND NOTIONS OF EVERY DESCRIPTION, SHOES, BOOTS, HATS, &c., &c.

OUR LADIES' DRESS GOODS, NOTION AND SHOE DEPARTMENT

is in charge of Mr. John A. Burton and Miss Lillie George, and will be more complete than ever before and goods will be sold *remarkably low. All the ladies are invited to examine this department.*

OUR WHOLESALE DEPARTMENT

is represented in the house by N. H. Medearis, W. T. Poindexter, of Yadkin county, and Boon M. Rose, of Davie county, and on the road by J. C. Goodman, of Rockingham county.

OUR GRAIN, FLOUR, MEAT AND HEAVY GROCERY DEPARTMENT

Is in charge of A. R. Wright, of Chatham county, assisted by W. C. Sprinkle and Richard Westmoreland, of Forsyth.

J. M. Martin, of Stokes, and H. C. Holman, of Davie county, together with all the other salesmen, are always ready to wait on customers in the general retail departments; while the well-known and "Old Reliable" Carter Morehead continues to move the goods to and from the railroad and deliver through town.

☞ We carry a large stock of CHOICE RED and SAPLING CLOVER SEED, ORCHARD GRASS, HERDS GRASS, KENTUCKY BLUE GRASS and TIMOTHY SEEDS—wholesale and retail at lowest prices.

We continue to sell the

Star Brand Special Tobacco Manure and Star Brand Guano,

two of the most reliable brands of fertilizers made. Messrs. Allison & Addison, the manufacturers, assure us that they will not change the quality of these excellent fertilizers, except to improve them—a thing they are constantly striving to do. Each successive season shows more clearly the importance of cultivating less land, manuring more liberally and growing only fine tobacco. The Star Brand Special Tobacco Manure, as a producer of the desirable grades that are always saleable at good prices, is not excelled—while the Guano stands at the head of the list of fertilizers for general crops. The price of the Special Tobacco Manure will be lower than heretofore. ☞ *In response to inquiries, we have to say that we will sell fertilizers on time to parties who will secure the payment beyond question.*

CREDIT IN RETAIL DEPARTMENTS!

We beg to say to our customers that, having only one price for goods at retail and the profits being very small, we cannot afford to sell on credit. We make this public statement so that if any one who has heretofore run an account with us is referred to the firm or to J. W. Brown, our book keeper, he will not be offended. We will do what we can to make it to your interest to trade with us and cordially invite all to come and examine our stock and prices.

Yours Very Truly
HINSHAW & MEDEARIS.

Maren 10, 1887–tf.

NEW STORE! NEW GOODS!

STANTON & HOLTON,

STARBUCK BLOCK, WINSTON, N. C.,

IS HEADQUARTERS FOR THE BEST

Patent Roller Flour, White Corn Meal,

CORN CHOP, SHIP STUFF AND GRAIN OF ALL KINDS.

QUICK SALES AND SMALL PROFITS IS OUR MOTTO.

The farmers will find it to their interest to call on us as we buy direct from headquarters, and can sell as cheap as anyone in town.

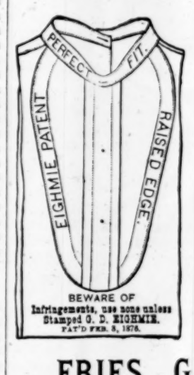
We are here to stay and expect by honest and fair dealings to merit the patronage of the entire community.

Don't forget the place, Starbuck Block, next door to Orinoco Warehouse.

Respectfully,
STANTON & HOLTON.

No. 10—March 10, 1887—3m.

"EIGHMIE" PATENT SHIRT.



PATENT BOSOM.

FINE DRESS SHIRT.

BEST IN THE WORLD.

TRY THEM ONCE

and you will use no other.

10,000,000 NOW IN USE.

SOLD ONLY AT THE

EIGHMIE SHIRT AGENCY.

FRIES, GIERSH & SENSEMAN,

SALEM, N. C.

June 9, 1887–tf.

HARPER'S MAGAZINE

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Every desirable variety of Apple, Peach Pear, Cherry, Apricot, Nectarine, Plum Grapes, Strawberries, &c., at the most reasonable rates.

Call or write before ordering elsewher. and learn the extent of these Nurseries Stock unrivalled,—straight, nice, thrifty Satisfaction guaranteed.

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FOR **MAN** AND **BEAST!**

Mexican Mustang Liniment

CURES

Sciatica,	Scratches,
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Rheumatism,	Strains,
Burns,	Stitches,
Scalds,	Stiff Joints,
Stings,	Backache,
Bites,	Galls,
Bruises,	Sores,
Bunions,	Spavin
Corns,	Cracks.
Contracted Muscles,	
Eruptions,	
Hoof Ail,	
Screw Worms,	
Swinney,	
Saddle Galls	
Piles.	

THIS GOOD OLD STAND-BY

accomplishes for everybody exactly what is claimed for it. One of the reasons for the great popularity of the Mustang Liniment is found in its **universal applicability.** Everybody needs such a medicine.

The Lumberman needs it in case of accident.
The Housewife needs it for general family use.
The Canaler needs it for his teams and his men.
The Mechanic needs it always on his work bench.
The Miner needs it in case of emergency.
The Pioneer needs it—can't get along without it.
The Farmer needs it in his house, his stable and his stock yard.
The Steamboat man or the Boatman needs it in liberal supply afloat and ashore.
The Horse-fancier needs it—it is his best friend and safest reliance.
The Stock-grower needs it—it will save him thousands of dollars and a world of trouble.
The Railroad man needs it and will need it as long as his life is a round of accidents and dangers.
The Backwoodsman needs it. There is nothing like it as an antidote for the dangers to life, limb and comfort which surround the pioneer.
The Merchant needs it about his store among his employees. Accidents will happen, and when these come the Mustang Liniment is wanted at once.
Keep a Bottle in the House. 'Tis the best of economy.
Keep a Bottle in the Factory. Its immediate use in case of accident saves pain and loss of wages.
Keep a Bottle Always in the Stable for use when wanted.

CHOICE BOOKS.

Ben Hur, Fair God, Jess, Hornet's Nest, Miss Churchill Silence of Dean Maitland, Earnest Trifler, Lamplighter, Scudder's Stories and Romances, Burglars in Paradise.

Facsimile editions of
Herbert Temple, 1633,
The Complete Angler, 1653,
Pilgrim's Progress, 1678.

The above are quaint volumes and a typographical curiosity.

ROCKY MOUNTAIN GEMS.

Inkstands, Jewel Boxes, Scarf Pins and Mineral Cabinets.

Curious and valuable.

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A good pronouncing Dictionary of the English Language

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All the new words with an Appendix of Abbreviations, New Rules for Spel

WOMAN'S WORLD.

PLEASANT LITERATURE FOR FEMININE READERS.

Becoming Famous Late in Life.

Very few women distinguished in literature have attained fame before reaching the prime of life. George Eliot was 38 when her first story was published. Elizabeth Browning—37 when she married—produced her best work after her marriage. Mrs. Stowe's "Uncle Tom" was not published till the author was 39, and Miss Alcott's first noteworthy story was published when she was 37. H. H. was hardly known in literature until after she was 40. These facts should be consoling to ambitious young writers, whose manuscripts are "returned with thanks."

The Maid of the Valley.

Miss Ellen Callahan, of Sierra County, female stock-raiser, is known as the "Maid of the Valley." Her possessions are valued at $10,000. Her age we do not know, and should not mention it if we did. She weighs about 130 pounds, wears neither false teeth nor hair; she has a good healthy complexion and blue eyes. She would make a good match in marriage for a middle-aged man with muscle cultivated to work, and it is our opinion that none others need apply. Dudes would not, we believe, be noticed as candidates for the matrimonial hand of Miss Callahan. She can harness a team, break wild horses, run a mower, feed the stock, or do any kind of work on a ranch.—*Sierra Valley (Nev.) Leader.*

A Novel Wedding Trip.

Two weeks ago, writes the New York correspondent of the Philadelphia *Press*, a bicycle was seen leaning against a little stone church up-town. A tricycle stood by its side, and fifteen more bicycles were stacked on the church green. The owner of the vehicles were attending the marriage of a wheelman and wheelwoman inside. Presently out came the bride and groom, both in fresh club colors, and wheeled away on their marriage trip for a 200-miles spin. It would have looked more sociable to the ordinary eye if they had ridden a tandem, but the time may come in the course of their partnership when their steeds will suit each other's paces better than now. The tricycle will be ridden this summer much more extensively by women than has been the case in any year before. For one thing, the machine is an expensive foible and it has taken it some time to make its way. It it is heavier than the bicycle, too, and a little unfair to the weaker sex in handicapping it at the start in point of speed. In spite of these disadvantages, however—and they are not nearly so noticeable as in the lumbering things that went by the same name a half-dozen years ago—the tricycle, and especially the improved tandem that allows husband and wife or lover and lass to ride together, is gaining ground rapidly, and Mr. and Mrs. Pennell will find many imitators in their vacation trips on the wheel.

Tricycling is an exercise that calls for a special dress. Nobody who has been through the dusty and oily experiences of wheel life will think of disputing that fact. The gown worn by the experienced is always of a medium-weight woolen material, and in ninety-nine cases out of a hundred is quiet and unconspicuous in color. English women choose almost without exception a flannel or merino combination of ordinary walking length, with overdress made as simple as possible, loose trousers to match the dress in color, black woolen stockings, Norfolk jacket, straw hat, a club ribbon, and a free and substantial walking boot. American women, as a rule, have not yet adopted the trousers, but wear a skirt of slightly different cut. The dress used by the women riders in Central Park this spring shows a skirt without back drapery, but ornamented as the wearer's fancy chooses in front. For length it is like the usual promenade dress, but has a slope of about three inches behind to prevent lifting by the saddle at the back. For headgear one should choose a small light-weight cap of the same color as the dress, or on a long trip or a parade a ventilated helmet. Kid gloves are out of order. Silk and linen or lisle thread are the only things allowed on the wheel. For underwear the same rules that govern the boating dress hold, flannel next the skin, no corset or crinoline, and as few skirts as may be.

Fashion Notes.

Rubies are decidedly in fashion.

Horsehair bonnets are a novelty.

Wraps for summer woar are rich in jets.

Necklaces are very little warn nowadays.

Lace insertion and ribbon dresses are now very fashionable.

The fashionable waist is extravagantly long and idiotically tight.

Blouse waists meets with much favor from both ladies and misses.

The perennial Scotch tartan braids have again made their appearance.

Turbans remain in favor for city streets and for traveling hats.

Audacity is the most marked characteristic of the season's millinery.

Crownless bonnets, worn like the old-fashioned head dress, are favorites.

Artificial flowers never look well in the hair unless that and the complexion are artificial as well.

Veils are usually chosen to match the bonnet. A black veil, however, may be worn with any color.

Gold and jeweled buckles are worn with handsome high-necked dresses, either at the throat or on the belt.

Gay striped and plaid India silk and surah blouses are combined with various skirts for morning wear at home.

Leather buttons, morocco, kid, seal, alligator and dog skin, hand-painted, are a new fad for street wear in New York.

French milliners, it is said, often provide mere burlesques of their best designs, to meet English and American tastes.

White jerseys, thickly covered with white ivory beads, are a novelty, and look prettier than one would think from the description.

Silk-finished corduroy suits are quite fashionable this season, especially in pale terra cotta, golden brown, and the many shades of gray.

Balayeuses for the protection of the inside of the dress skirt are once more worn. They are for use, not ornament, and should not show below the edge of the skirt.

Simple small mantles for various dresses are made of plain Bengaline for the basque back and manilla fronts, while the sides are of French lace, with many ends and loops of black watered ribbon.

Big Crystals in Dakota.

It is well known, of course, that America has long been celebrated the world over as the home of enormous crystals, and the prodigious specimens of apatite, beryl and other minerals have been the subject of wonderment. But among these the crystals of spodumene brought to view by the excavations in the Etta tin mine in Pennington County, Dakota, are believed to be without a rival in respect to size. According to the report made on this subject by Professor Blake it appears that one of these crystals is thirty-six feet in length in a straight line, and from one to three feet in thickness. The cleavage is smooth and straight, but the lateral and terminal planes are described as being obscure.

WORDS OF WISDOM.

He does a great deal who does all he can.

The idler loses this life and the life to come.

In regard to the affairs of mortals, there is nothing happy throughout.

He on whom heaven confers a scepter knows not the weight till he bears it.

Genius is the gold in the mine, talent is the miner who works and brings it out.

While the fear of God keeps watch over the hearth no enemy dare enter there.

There is no less grandeur in supporting great evils than in performing great deeds.

As we must render an account of every idle word, so must we likewise of our idle silence.

Whatever the skill of any country be in sciences, it is from excellence in polite learning alone that it must expect a character from posterity.

Your leaders wish to level down as far as themselves; but they cannot bear leveling up themselves. They would all have some people under them; why not then have some people above them.

The beginning of hardships is like the first taste of bitter food; it seems for a moment unbearable; yet, if there is nothing else to satisfy our hunger, we take another bite and find it possible to go on.

Carrots and Minarets.

Six farsakhs from Damghan is the villages of Tazaria, noted in the country round about for the enormous size of the carrots grown there; the minarets of Damghan and the extraordinary size of the Tazaria vegetables furnish the material for a characteristic little Eastern story, current among the inhabitants.

Finding that people came from far and near to see the graceful minarets of Damghan, and that nobody came to see Tazaria, the good people of that neglected village became envious, and they reasoned among themselves and said: "Why should Damghan have two minarets and Tazaria none?" So they gathered together their packed-donkeys, their ropes and ladders and a large company of men and reached Damghan in the silence and darkness of the night, intending to pull down and carry off one of the minarets and erect it in Tazaria. The ropes were fastened to the summit of the minar, but at the first great pull the brickwork gave way and the top of the tall minaret came tumbling down with a crash and clatter, killing several of its would-be removers. The Damghan people turned out, and after hearing the unhappy Tazarians' laments, some sarcastic citizen gave them a few carrot seeds, bidding them go home and sow them, and they could grow all the minarets they wanted. The carrots grew famously, and the villages of Tazaria, instead of the promised minarets, found themselves in possession of a new and useful vegetable that fetched a good price in Damghan bazaars. The Damghanians meeting a Tazarian ryot coming in with a donkey load of these huge carrots cannot resist twitting him regarding the minars; but the new practical Tazarians no longer mourn the absence of minarets in their village, and when twitted about it, reply: "We have more minarets than you have, but our minarets grow downward and are good to eat."—*Outing.*

Pulse Beats.

It is strange how few people know what their normal pulse is, said a physician to a St. Louis *Globe* reporter. They know that the average pulse is about seventy, and imagine that they are well or otherwise as their pulse approaches or departs form this standard. It is true that an average of all pulses would give a result of about seventy beats, but in no other physical peculiarity is there such a wide individual variation. I had two students in my office at the same time, both very stong and remarkably healthy young men. The normal pulse of one was forty-seven and the other ninety-three. This difference is unusual, few pulses falling below sixty or rising above eighty in a healthy subject, but an unusually slow or rapid pulse is no indication whatever of disease, as is popularly supposed to be the case. Most people overestimate their pulse, as they often count its beats when talking about the matter, and it is a fact well known to physicians that the excitement of conversation will quicken the pulse from five to twenty beats. The best time to arrive at the true normal is shortly after waking in the morning, when the nerves are unexcited.

A Hideous Beast.

It is a melancholy fact, but none the less true, that the walrus is one of the most disgusting-looking objects known to man. It has a raw, naked hide, without hair or fur, covered with a multitude of pustular-looking warts, boils and pimples, the skin wrinkled in deep, flabby folds, and marked by dark venous lines, which show clearly through the yellow-brown cuticle which seems to be peeling off with leprosy, altogether a most unwholesome-looking brute, unpleasantly suggesting the appearance we know as "bloated."

They are of tremendous size, ten feet and a half to twelve feet long, and weighing fifteen to sixteen hundred pounds. In water their motions are not nearly so quiet or graceful as those of the seal and sea lion, and on land they are almost helpless, for which reason they rarely come outside the surf-wash. They go about in large herds, which now and then emerge to sleep. First one lands and lays itself out, and then a second comes and gives its predecessor a shove, whereupon he moves a little further up; then comes number three, who pokes up number two, who prods number one, and so on till the whole herd has got to land; each brute pillowed on the body of the one above him, all without quarreling, but every moment displaying apathy and phlegm. Its most extraordinary feature is its hide, which over the shoulders and down the throat and chest is three inches thick, and is nowhere less than half an inch.

It feeds exclusively on shell-fish and the bulbous roots and tender stalks of certain marine plants, which grow abundantly at the bottom of the bays and lagoons of the Alaskan coast, and it is evidently for digging up these that it uses its tusks, and not, as is reported, for the purpose of hauling itself upon ice or rock.—*All the Year Round.*

The Future of Cremation.

The Cremationists held their yearly meeting the other night at the mayoralty of the eighth arondissement. In his report on the progress of their work during the past year the secretary referred in special terms of satisfaction to the act which the Chamber of Deputies, on March 30, passed by a majority of 371 votes against 174 to render cremation optional in France, according to the will left by a person. The Holy See has prohibited, that is to say, anathematized, this funeral ceremony in Italy, but its decree will probably remain a dead letter, as cremating is very popular in that country, where no less than sixty cremating societies exist. Furnaces have also been built at Geneva, Zurich, New York, San Francisco, Buffalo, etc. In Germany a petition the Reichstag for its toleration has obtained 28,000 signatures.

In the Mauritius several determined cremationists have ordered their bodies, in the absence of ovens ad hoc, to be burned on common pyres, the operation lasting four hours.—*London News.*

They are enlarging the Chinese public school in San Francisco to accommodate the large increase in the number of pupils.

SEAFOWL EGGS.

ONE CURIOUS WAY OF OBTAINING A LIVELIHOOD.

How the Eggs of Gulls, Black Divers and Albatrosses Are Gathered and Transported to the San Francisco Markets.

There are many curious ways of obtaining a livelihood in San Francisco, but there is no way more curious or dangerous than that of earning a living by gathering for sale the eggs deposited on the Farallone Islands by seafowl. The Farallones are a group of islands situated in the Pacific ocean about twenty-eight miles from San Francisco, and can be plainly perceived on a clear day from the Cliff house, or from anywhere along the coast. There are two groups of islands, the north and south Farallones. The North Farallones are composed of four huge rocks or islands, the largest of them being about one mile in circumference. The rocks rise sheer from the water to a height of several hundred feet, and the tallest one is about four hundred feet high. The South Farallones are composed of three islands, the highest one being 365 feet. Upon this particular island is a lighthouse. None of the islands are inhabited, except by the lighthouse-keeper, his family and assistants, making in all about four or five persons. These people remain in their wild and lonely habitation all the year round, and are supplied with the necessaries life by a government tugboat, which visits them a few times in the year.

The Farallones, though not inhabited by man, are yet the residence of many living creatures. Thousands of seals and sea lions, and myriads of seafowl make their home upon them. One does not see any sea lions on the rocks opposite the Cliff House, but simply seals. On the Farallones one can behold sea lions as large as a horse. Although it is unlawful to molest the creatures, yet hundreds of them are annually killed and divested of their valuable pelts. Of course an unlawful business must be prosecuted sub rosa, and it is not known, therefore, who does the slaughtering, but that it is done there can be no doubt. As before stated, myriads of seafowl dwell on these islands, and there are many varieties, among them being gulls, black divers, albatrosses, auks, sea-pigeons and sea-parrots.

None of these birds make nests, but simply deposit their eggs upon the rocks and hatch them out. The female birds rarely leave their nests during the daytime, being afraid, doubtless, that their eggs will be stolen or harmed; so they remain on their eggs and are fed by their mates. In the night they usually take a fly for a brief period to exercise their muscles.

The laying season of the Farallone seabirds begins in the latter part of April, usually, and lasts until some time in July. During the last eighteen or twenty years some of the fishermen have been in the habit of going to the Farallones during the laying season, for the purpose of gathering the eggs. It is a business by no means unattended with danger. It is extremely difficult to scale the sides of the rocky islets and to gather the eggs, as the gatherer must often go in almost inaccessible places. He must often be lowered down over the cliffs and over frightful chasms by means of a rope, and if the rope were to be broken by the friction against some jagged side his life would pay the forfeit. Then again he is often attacked by the birds that he despoils of their eggs, and when they attack him in numbers he frequently has a hard time of it. They strike him with their wings, but usually cannot harm him seriously, though their annoyance shakes the nerves.

The murre or auk, which is a large but cowardly bird, when despoiled of its eggs will fly screaming away, and will make no attempt to wreak vengeance upon the despoiler. Not so the gull. This oleaginous lover of the briny deep will attack the gatherer and fly at and strike him with its wings.

Only the eggs of the gull and murre are gathered, as they are the only kind that are in the least edible. The murre is a bird of the great auk family, and in more northern latitudes is known as the penguin and puffin. It is of about the size of a goose and has a long curved bill. Its eye has a stupid look, like that of the goose, and its plumage is of a dark brown color. It is quite numerous in these waters. Its egg is larger than that of a turkey, and by some people it is considered a great delicacy. The egg is oval in shape, of various colors, and has longitudinal black stripes. One lady informed the writer that murre eggs fried made a delicious dish. "They are a leetle strong," the lady said, "but whisky will take away the strong taste." Doubtless that lady was blessed with an ostrich-like stomach. The eggs are mostly used by the bakers in the composition of their bread, pies and pastry. As they are much cheaper than domestic fowl eggs, it can readily be perceived why they are used. The eggs of the gull are somewhat larger than a duck egg, and are of a brownish hue, spotted, and oval in shape. They are also a trifle strong.

When the gatherer goes out on a gathering expedition he puts on gum boots so as to prevent himself from slipping on the steep rocks, and ties a gunny sack around the upper portion of his body. Holes are made in the end of the sack to admit of the arms being thrust through them, and the mouth of the sack is fastened around his waist by a cord. The mouth is left very wide and serves as a pouch, for there the eggs are placed after they have been gathered. After the pouch-like aperture around the waist has been filled with eggs, the gatherer goes to the depositing place agreed upon and dumps them upon the rock. As the shells are hard they are not easily broken. He then returns for more. After a sufficient quantity has been gathered, the eggs are put in baskets and carried on board the boat.

When the boat arrives in the city the eggs are placed in large boxes and are thus sold to the wholesale produce merchants, who in turn sell them to the retail dealers and bakers. The eggs usually bring from fifteen to twenty cents a dozen. Several thousand dozen of these eggs are usually brought to the market in one boat-load.

The auk, or murre, as it is usually called, when sitting on its eggs and when approached by the gatherer, will not stir, but gazes fearfully at the intruder. It has to be removed from the eggs by force. The gull, when approached, flies screaming away or attacks the gatherer. In collecting the eggs the gatherer uses his hands only, and usually finds it unnecessary to carry a stick. No one is permitted to gather eggs on the government reservation, or, to go there at all without a permit from the proper authorities. Upon the Northern Farallones any one has the privilege to go and collect eggs. Few avail themselves of the privilege, however, as it is a dangerous business and has to be understood thoroughly before one can reckon on coming home with no broken bones.—*San Francisco Call.*

A Sword for a Soldier.

A truly regal present has been sent by the King of Portugal to the German Emperor. It is a sword of honor, with a blade specially made at the Lisbon arsenal, and exquisitely chased. The hilt is of solid gold, encrusted in every part with diamonds, sapphires, rubies and emeralds. These are set after a design supplied by the Queen.

According to one estimate, the orange industry of Florida has increased tenfold in five years.

THE HOME DOCTOR.

Tannin for Ingrowing Toe-Nail.

A concentrated solution (an ounce of perfectly fresh tannic acid dissolved in six drachms of pure water, with a gentle heat) must be painted on the soft parts twice a day. Two cases recently had no pain nor lameness after the first application, and went about their work immediately, which they could not do before. After about three weeks of this treatment, the nail had grown to its proper length and breadth, and the cure was complete. No other treatment of any other kind was used, though formerly I introduced lint under the ingrowing edge in such cases.—*British Medical Journal.*

Tea Leaves for Burns.

A subscriber says: "I would like all readers of the *Household* to prove the usefulness of tea lives applied to burns, not only on account of their soothing properties, but on account of their being so readily obtained." She states that it has been tried repeatedly in her family, and most successfully. A poultice is made of tea leaves by softening them with warm water and applying while yet warm upon cotton wool over the entire burned surface. The suffering of the patient is relieved almost like magic, and he falls into a quiet sleep. The application is made again in the course of a few hours if necessary. The leaves discolor the skin somewhat, but relieve the acute sensitiveness.—*Detroit Tribune.*

Treatment For Dandruff.

A correspondent inquires about the treatment for dandruff. There are two principal forms of the affection, and they require quite different treatment. From the description given we should judge the disease to be what the doctors call pityriasis, as the face is also dry and scaly. The treatment in this case is to wash the head well two or three times a week with a solution of borax and ammonia water in water. When the skin seems dry, tense and glistening, it is best to discontinue the wash. Then an ointment consisting of equal parts of zinc ointment may be applied, a very little at a time, once a day, to the scalp and skin. This will usually effect a cure, though it may be necessary to continue the use of some simple lubricant for a time after the disease has ceased—mutton tallow is better for this purpose than the vaseline. Three drops of Fowler's solution after each meal, in a little water, will hasten the result, but care must be taken in using this drug, as it is a poison containing arsenic, and we hesitate to recommend its use for this reason. With the other form of dandruff a different course must be pursued.—*Albany Press.*

A Cure for Colic.

A doctor says in the Albany *Press:* It isn't every household which holds a baby that knows how to treat it when it has the colic. Don't resort to an opiate, paregoric, soothing syrup, or anything containing opium, which, though temporarily relieving the pain, binds the bowels, Make the feet warm by hot cloths, by bags or bottles of hot water, or holding them near the fire. Apply warmth to the abdomen by gentle rubbing with the essence (i. e. the tincture) of ginger, by hot spice-bags, by a small, light plate or tin heated in the oven and wrapped in flannel. Sometimes a sitz-bath in water as hot as can be borne is of value. Internally may be given every fifteen or thirty minutes, if necessary (all medicines are to be discontinued in every ailment as soon as can be), 1-4 to 1-2 teaspoonful of one of the following mixtures, in as hot water as can be borne:

No. 1.—Strong catnip tea, 2 tablespoonfuls;
Tincture of asafœtida, 10 drops;
Sugar-syrup, 2 tablespoonfuls;
Tincture of ginger, 10 drops.

No. 2.—Aromatic spirits of ammonia, 15 drops;
Essence of peppermint, 10 drops;
Glycerine, 1 desertspoonful;
Aniseed-water, 2 tablespoonfuls.

The Drought of 1813.

From the unpublished letters of Jefferson, appearing in the *Southern Bivouac*, the following description of the drought of 1813 is taken:

"From the fork of James River and the falls of other rivers upward and westwardly, we have had the most calamitous year ever seen since 1755. It began with the blockade, so that the fine crops of the last year made in these upper parts, which could not be at market till after Christmas, were shut up by that and lost their sale. After keeping my flour till the approach of the new harvest, I was obliged to sell it, lest it it would spoil on my hands, at a price which netted me only forty-seven cents a bushel for my wheat, of course a total sacrifice. In the year 1755 it never rained from April to November. There was not bread enough to eat, and many died of famine. This year in these upper regions we have had not a single rain from April 14th to September 20th, five months, except a slight shower in May. The wheat was killed by the drought as dead as the leaves of the trees now are. The stems fell before the scythe without being cut, and the little grain in the head shattered on the ground. From 500 acres sowed here I have not got in 1,500 bushels, not three times the seed. Our corn has suffered equally. From 270 acres planted, and which in common years would have yielded from 800 to 1,000 barrels, I shall not get a barrel an acre, and a great portion of that will be what are called nubbins, being half-formed ears with little grain on them. Corn consequently starts with us at three and a third dollars, and being the principal food of our laborers, its purchase will be a heavy tax. I am told the drought has been equally fatal as far as Kentucky. There have been a few local exceptions here from small bits of clouds accidentally passing over some farm. Should the little wheat we have made be shut up by a continuance of the blockade through the winter, we shall be absolutely brankrupt by the loss of two successive crops.

Old Saws in Rhyme.

Actions speak lofider than words ever do;
You can't eat your cake and hold on to it, too.

When the cat is away then the little mice play;
Where there is a will there is always a way.

One's deep in the mud as the other in mire;
Don't jump from the frying-pan into the fire.

There's no use in crying o'er milk that is spilt;
No accuser is needed by conscience of guilt.

There must be some fire wherever is smoke;
The pitcher goes oft to the well till it's broke.

By rouges falling out honest men get their due;
Whoever it fits, he must put on the shoe.

All work and no play will make Jack a dull boy;
A thing of much beauty is ever a joy.

A half loaf is better than no bread at all;
And pride always goeth before a sad fall.

Fast bind and fast find; have two strings to your bow;
Contentment is better than riches, we know.

The devil finds work for hands idle to do;
A miss is as good as a mile is to you.

You speak of the devil—he's sure to appear;
You can't make a silk purse from out a sow's ear.

A man by his company is always known;
Who lives in glass houses should not throw a stone

When the blind leads the blind both will fall in the ditch;
It's better born lucky than being born rich.

Little pitchers have big ears; burnt child dreads the fire;
Though speaking the truth no one credits a liar.

Speech may be silver but silence is gold;
There's never a fool like the fool who is old.

—*H. C. Dodge, in Detroit Free Press.*

AGRICULTURAL.

TOPICS OF INTEREST RELATIVE TO FARM AND GARDEN.

Preparing Trees for Planting.

Professor Maynard advises that trees be prepared for planting by cutting the top back in proportion to the amount of injury done to the roots, which is generally from one-half to two-thirds of the entire crop. On this pruning all shoots should be entirely cut away that are not needed for the formation of a perfect head, and the others cut back one-half to two-thirds of their length.

If the head is not formed high enough upon the trunk it may often be carried higher by cutting off all lateral shoots, leaving the most central one for a leader upon which will be formed the new head several inches higher than the first. All injured roots should have the ends cut smooth with a sharp knife, and with small fruits, like the grape, currant and strawberry, it is often desirable to cut back some of the larger ones.

Sowing Heavy Seed.

For all kinds of grain the heaviest seed that can be obtained will produce the best results. In fact, with spring grain, oats or barley, sowing plump, large seed is a necessity, to prevent it from running out in our hot, dry climate. In many localities seed oats have to be renewed every few years by importations from Europe, our native kinds deteriorating so rapidly. This depreciation of quality and yield may be prevented by thorough grading of seed, rejecting all except the largest and heaviest. Not so much of this graded grain will be required to seed an acre, for the reason that every kernel will produce a strong plant, while with ungraded seed much will not grow, or if it does, will only be in the way of that which should make the crop. If in any event we set our produce from one-half, and often from less, of the seed sown, what object can there be in literally throwing away the remainder? The light grain thrown out in grading seed is worth more as feed than for anything else.—*Cultivator.*

Farm and Garden Notes.

Dairymen say some milk will sour taint cream, and that will make inferior butter.

Nice, clean poultry, properly fattened, always sell readily and at a good profit.

Newly-set fruit trees should have the ground about them kept clean and mellow.

Of the 1,000 grains of an egg, 107 are of shell, 604 of the white and 280 of the yolk.

An exchange says every young animal will be the better for a little linseed, and the old ones also.

A colt once stunted never gets over the effects. In fact the remark applies as well to all animals.

In most cases where the best of food is abundant, the sale of the poorest cow will increase rather than diminish the profits.

The most successful shepherd of the future will have his mutton on the market as regularly and in as good condition as the wool.

An Eastern farmer says he does not know of anything finer than a good ox team, and that wherever you see one you see good crops.

No stock respond better to good care and feeding than sheep; and when well fed and cared for, no stock is gentler and pleasanter to handle.

Attend to the whitewashing of your fences, trees, outhouses, barns, stables, &c. Nothing renders a home more attractive than a liberal use of whitewash about the premises.

The feeding of sour slop or fermented grains may cause disease. Yet such food is fed regularly, though there is always a risk in feeding any kind of food that is not sound or in the best condition.

The *Rural New Yorker* says: We have grown many varieties of the cow pea at the Rural Farm and several of them not only make a stupendous growth of vine, but fruit early and in great abundance

A healthy Buff Cochin chicken will eat seventeen ounces 296 grains of food per day. A Brown Leghorn, four ounces, 398 grains. Of nine different breeds the Hamburgs give the largest number of eggs.

Whenever it is noticed that the hogs eat gravel, it is a sign that something they need is lacking. A few pieces of coal, or charcoal, will probably be a cure while the food at the same time should be varied.

Some swine fanciers claim that the Suffolk has all the qualities that constitute a perfect animal for producing the most pork of the best quality at the least cost, they say this breed stands unrivaled by any in the United States.

It has been demonstrated that calves pay better when kept until ten or twelve weeks old than when sold as soon as born. They will give a return for all the milk they consume, as well as lessen the supply of milk marketed.

The milk from sick or deseased cows should always be thrown away. Nothing spreads contagion sooner than impure or filthy milk; yet, as a rule, all the milk is poured into cans together without regard to the condition of the cow.

The best turkeys for breeding purposes are those two years old. If yearling stock be used the earliest hatched males and females should be selected. It will be of no advantage to have them begin to hatch until the weather shall become warmer.

Charred wood from the stove, or charcoal in any shape, is excellent for hogs. It is best to keep charcoal in the pens where the hogs can already have free access to it. Rotten wood is also relished by hogs, and they are very fond of burnt bread or other charred substances.

In using seed potatoes select such as are fresh and plump. The supposition that it is best to use sprouted potatoes is an error, as the sprouting of the seed potato before it is planted causes a lack of nutrition to the plants after the seed is planted. Every sprout draws nourishment from the seed.

Potatoes respond to attention everywhere. They must, however, be well fertilized to bring a good crop. Old stable manure can be plowed in. Some of the best crops are raised with commercial fertilizers. As fertilizers the average soapsuds from the laundry are worth more than the soap from which they are produced.

A Virginian who has had some difficulty in keeping cabbages over winter says that by the following method of packing he has been successful. We take the heads only, and placing barrels in the corner of an unused stable, put in a good quantity of dry leaves, then bury a head and stuff leaves around it; another head or two, if small, more leaves and son on. Three barrels hold all we need. We pile and pack thoroughly in and around these barrels all the leaves we have patience to carry, and lay boards over them.

Major Alvord thinks that each man should breed his own cows. Half is in the blood of the decent, and half in care and feed. We can not mix the blood and and get a satisfactory result. The general purpose cow is a myth. Milk is used for sale as food, for cheese and for butter It is in the total solids in milk that its food value consists. The quality of the cheese varies in different breeds. Generally milk that is good for butter is good for cheese. For butter it is the best enconomy to get the largest amount from the least amount of milk. A pound from seven or eight quarts is better than from a eleven to thirteen quarts.

Street Venders of Constantinople.

The different articles of food differ as much as the venders who carry them, says a Constantinople letter to the San Francisco *Chronicle*. The most substantial are the "kebobs," or small pieces of mutton, broiled on the end of an iron rod over the mangal of live charcoal that they carry from place to place. Then with this is the "peloff," or rice cooked in grease. The "yaoute" man finds ready sale for his prepared clabber, while the "scamit," or seeded bread man is at every one's beck and call. Sweet-meats of all kinds are ever at hand and even the ice cream man appears on the scene.

None of them stop and implore your patronage, but all go forth calling at the top of their voices. Then here comes the organ grinders, one with the instrument on his back, while his comrade marches behind to turn out the tunes, and some of them are quite musical. It is around one of these instruments that the dancers congregate. It is mostly the commonest workmen, with their great heavy shoes, that take part. They form in line, resting hands on each others' shoulders.

Then the leader has a series of steps that he performs. The others follow his example, with less and less vigor toward the end, until the last one just simply walks around. They move in a circle, and when the leader has finished his list he suddenly ends with a whoop and a jump and then rests on the grass while his second takes his place, and thus it goes on, so weird and lifeless, and yet to a new observer so interesting.

Treasure in the Hudson.

As a rule, seekers after buried treasure are obliged to make long voyages over stormy seas or push their way with incredible hardships through uncivilized and far distant countries. But not long ago the surprising announcemnnt was made that fortunes lie concealed on the shore of the Hudson River, near Nyack.

A rumor has gone forth to the effect that many years ago a boatload of money was sunk in this neighborhood, and may yet be recovered. We are inclined, however, to the opinion that the locality is by far too unromantically easy of access to permit the hope that there is any substratum of fact—or coin—in the case.—*Golden Argosy.*

Warned by Electricity.

A novel application of electricity is shown in a pharmacy at Berlin. To prevent mistakes in dispensing medicines, each bottle which contains highly deleterious or poisonous drugs is made by its own weight to hold open a circuit-closer connected with a battery and vibrating-bell. The weight of the bottle being removed, the push-button beneath it rises by the force of a spring and contact is made. Of course, when the customer and and the clerk both hear the warning bell attention is at once called to the label and an error may thus be corrected before it is too late.

At Bieber, Lassan County, Cal., resides Mr. Thomas P. Ford, who writes: "I can truthfully say I have used St. Jacobs Oil in my family for years, and find it a never failing remedy for all painful complaints."

THE most extraordinary growth in the West has been in Kansas City, St. Paul and Minneapolis, each of which is now a city of 140,000 or 150,000 inhabitants, of which two thirds have accumulated in seven years.

Mr. F. E. Hunh. Adrian, N. Y., says: "My father was very lame with rheumatism. Now after using St. Jacobs Oil he is no lamer than I am. He was cured." Price fifty cents.

AN English paper mentions the remarkable case of a child of two and a half years who, while eating a piece of bread, was savagely attacked by a game cock and so severely injured that it died from blood poisoning.

For the Ladies.

Laughter is the poor man's plaster,
Making every burden lighter;
Turning sadness into gladness,
Darkest hour to May dawn brighter.

'Tis the deepest and the cheapest
Cure for ills of this description,
But for those that woman's heir to,
Use Dr. Pierce's "Favorite Prescription."

Cures all weaknesses and irregularities, "bearing down" sensations, "internal fever," bearing, displacements, inflammation, morning sickness and tendency to cancerous disease. Price reduced to one dollar. By druggists.

THE most obnoxious form of "light literature is a gas bill.

I Had a Dreadful Cough,

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